

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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WEATHER FORECAST
CLOUDY

Barometer 29.98

April 10 1915, Temperature 6 a.m. 66 2 p.m. 75
Humidity 95 88

April 10, 1914 Temperature 6 a.m. 62 p.m. 68
Humidity 69 45

2881 日六廿月二

SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1915.

六甲 四時四十分

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\$36 PER ANNUM

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

FURTHER ADVANCE BY THE ALLIES.

GERMAN TRENCHES CHOKED WITH DEAD.

Bold British Naval Deed Rewarded.

A NAVAL COMMANDER SECURES THE VICTORIA CROSS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

A Fine Naval Act.

April 9, 6.50 p.m.

The Press Bureau announces that a Companionship of the Order of the Bath has been conferred on Captain Kelly, R.N., for chasing the Goeben and the Breslau on August 6 and 7.

The Goeben could have turned and sunk H.M.S. Gloucester, the ship commanded by Captain Kelly, at any time, but apparently she was deterred by the Gloucester's boldness, which gave the impression that support was close at hand.

The Press Bureau states that this combination of audacity, restraint and unswerving attention to the principal object of holding on to the Goeben without tempting her too much, and which was in strict conformity with orders, constitute a naval episode which may justly be regarded as a model.

A Noble Example.

The Victoria Cross has been conferred on Naval Commander H. P. Ritchie for most conspicuous bravery in commanding the searching and demolition operations at Dar-es-Salaam. Although severely wounded, he continued his duty, inspiring others by his example, until the eighth wound rendered him unconscious.

Portuguese Sailing Ship Torpedoed.

April 9, 6.20 p.m.

The Portuguese sailing ship Douro has been torpedoed. She sank slowly. The crew took to the boats and reached the Hylwick light-ship.

German Trenches Choked With Dead.

April 9, 4.35 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that the official communiqué announces that British forces repulsed a night attack.

We made fresh progress between the Meuse and the Moselle and gained more ground at Les Eparges, where we remodelled the German trenches, which were choked with dead; we turned the parapets round and repulsed two counter-attacks.

We also took six machine guns, and two mortars at Bois d'Ailly. The enemy made no counter-attack.

We maintained all our progress in the Mont Marie wood, despite a most violent night attack.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

Sharp Engagement at Quinchy.

April, 9, 12.45 a.m.

"Eyewitness" writing on the 9th inst. says:—The situation is unchanged. Our guns on the 1st inst. scored several hits on a house sheltering a German headquarters, and wounded were afterwards seen to be removing from it.

Early on the morning of the 3rd we blew up one hundred yards of the enemy's trenches facing Quinchy. The loss is unknown, but timber and steel loop-hole plates were hurled high in the air. The Germans replied heavily, bombarding our defences at Quinchy and using over a thousand shells of various calibres.

How A Cultured Race Makes War.

The Germans on several occasions pumped blazing oil pitch into the French trenches in Argonne, adds "Eyewitness." According to prisoners they are preparing an even more novel reception for us if we advance, proposing to asphyxiate us with poisonous gas compressed in steel cylinders placed at various points along their line. The gas to be used is heavy and will spread along the ground without dissipating quickly.

British Casualties.

April 8, 6.45 p.m.

The latest casualty list includes the following names:—

Killed:—E. Meyer, J. Nash (East Surreys).

Wounded:—E. P. Dawson, Lieut. F. A. Clifford (Royal Engineers), D. M. Hall.

To-night's casualty list comprises the names of 1,039 men, including 347 killed. The chief sufferers are the Devon, Leicesters, Irish Rifles, Black Watch, Highland Light Infantry and Leinsters.

The Fire on the Touraine.

April 8, 6.45 p.m.

A message from Paris reports that a man named Swoboda, who is charged with causing the recent fire on the French liner Touraine, while on a voyage from the United States, has been handed over to the military authorities. The man is an Austrian.

Italy and Servia.

April 8, 6.45 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent in Rome says: A semi-official Note states that the Italo-Servian conversations are reaching an agreement regarding Adriatic Italian diplomacy and the Balkans. It conforms in all points with that of the Entente Powers, with which it is in close agreement.

Italy and the War.

April 8, 7.5 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Rome telegraphs that the Syndic of Rome presided over a meeting attended by all the principal notabilities.

The meeting established citizen committees to supervise all the resources of Italy in the event of mobilisation, especially finances, public services and medical needs.

The committees will sit permanently and call for the co-operation of all citizens.

Germans to Leave.

The German Consul at Naples, on being interviewed, said that the Consuls of the chief cities were advising all Germans to leave Italy. These instructions did not come direct from the German Government, but were a measure of precaution as it would be difficult for German families to return to the Fatherland in the event of a declaration of war.

Spies Arrested.

April 9, 11.50 a.m.

Three spies have been arrested and charged with communicating naval and military information by writing, in invisible ink, to various addresses on the Continent.

The cases are declared to be of grave importance and will be tried in the civil courts in camera, under the amended Defence of the Realm Act and probably by the Chief Justice.

French Aerial Superiority.

April 8, 2.30 a.m.

The French "Eyewitness" says:—Amidst the more glorious and more effective deeds of the army at large the activities of our airmen have been temporarily in the background, but the fine weather and longer daylight have permitted a recondescence of aerial operations, of which the French have taken the fullest advantage.

This is best illustrated by the record of one day's operations comprising 45 reconnaissances and 20 range corrections, besides numerous splendid raids in which many bombs and thousands of arrows were dropped on railway stations and encampments over a wide front both day and night.

In addition to these duties the French airmen engaged in numerous duels with German aviators, many of whom were brought to the ground.

The supremacy of the French aviators has been indisputably established.

A Fresh Advance.

April 9, 3.10 a.m.

Last evening's Paris communiqué states:—Despite the persistent bad weather there have been fresh successes between the Meuse and the Moselle.

A night attack at Eparges enabled us to make a fresh bound in advance, and we maintained our progress, notwithstanding three violent counter-attacks.

We have already counted over a thousand German corpses. Further south, near Morville, in a lively infantry action, we wiped out a German company.

In Bois d'Ailly and Montmarie we carried some more trenches and repulsed two counter-attacks.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

Heavy German Losses.

Since the 4th inst., between the Meuse and the Moselle, we have gained, north-east and east of Verdun, on a front of twenty kilometres, from one to three kilometres. We have occupied the heights dominating the course of the river Orne; we have carried, on the heights of Eparges, almost the whole of a strong position held by the enemy on the plateau commanding Combrès; and we retain the ground captured, despite numerous violent counter-attacks.

Near St. Mihiel we have captured the entire south-western portion of Bois d'Ailly and between Bois de Montmarie and Bois de Pratre we have won, on a front of eight kilometres, a distance of three kilometres.

The Germans suffered heavy losses.

The Unsuccessful "Blockade."

April 9, 4.35 a.m.

The Admiralty has issued a statement as to the British merchant vessels sunk by submarines during the past week.

The statement shows that the week has been, for the Germans, the least successful except one, since the commencement of the so-called blockade of the British coast on February 18.

Only five vessels have been sunk during the week, of a total tonnage of 7,904 tons, this being exclusive of five small fishing vessels of a total of 914 tons.

Despite the Easter holidays, the total arrivals and departures of overseas steamers was 1,234.

The Kaiser's Admission.

April 9, 4.20 a.m.

The Kaiser has expressed his gratitude to the Reichstag for so opportunely preparing for the eventuality of war.

This is in startling contrast to the Germans' arguments that war was forced upon them.

Germany Getting Frightened.

The semi-official *North German Gazette*, in a wild article on the war, supposed to emanate from a high military source, and evidently designed to allay the anxiety caused by the French advance in Argonne and the Vosges and the Russian advance in the Carpathians, loudly proclaims that the Germans are prepared to meet "the great offensive whenever it comes and in our defensive to deal a deadly blow at the aggressor, including the British Empire, which is cracking in all its joints."

This is noteworthy as being the first authoritative German admission that Germany is on the defensive.

Chambers of Commerce and Shipping.

April 8, 2.30 p.m.

An agreement, sanctioned by the Government, has been reached between the London Chamber of Commerce and the owners of sixteen vessels interned at Padang and Sabang, whereby the cargo belonging to British, allied and neutral merchants will be released on the following conditions:—

Payment of 75 per cent. of the freight where unrepaid, plus a payment of 4 per cent. of the invoiced value of the cargo to cover the port of refuge expenses.

Precautions will be taken to prevent payments before delivery of the cargoes, and delivery can only be refused if inaccessible.

In order to obviate conceivable difficulty in regard to inaccessibility, it is desirable that all cargo owners should communicate with Messrs. Harrison and Grosfield, who are the London Chamber's Eastern agents.

With reference to vessels bound to Australia and interned in Java, the Sydney Chamber of Commerce is conducting negotiations.

The William Frye.

April 9, 4.35 a.m.

A message from Washington states that Germany, replying to the American claim for compensation for the sinking, by the auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich, of the American steamship William Frye, assumes liability, but demands that the case be submitted to the Prize Court.

Russians Crossing Carpathians.

April 9, 4.35 a.m.

An official communiqué published in Petrograd says that the Russians in the Carpathians have progressed in the valley of Ondara, dislodging the Austrians.

The Austro-Germans, after being considerably reinforced, attempted to develop an offensive at Mezolaborz, but were repulsed with heavy losses.

The Russians have scored an important tactical success near Uzsook, where they are crossing the principal ridge of the Carpathians.

President Wilson Greets King Albert.

April 9, 6.40 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington states that President Wilson has cabled to the King of the Belgians, greetings of friendship and goodwill on the occasion of his birthday.

Holland and the War.

April 9, 6.40 a.m.

Insurances have been effected in London at forty guineas per cent. against a German invasion of Holland.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

The Right Rev. Bishop Moorehouse is dead.

A Portuguese sailing ship has been torpedoed.

Already at Eparges the French have counted over 1,000 German corpses.

In Bois d'Ailly the French have taken six machine guns and two mortars.

The Consuls of the chief cities in Italy were advising Germans to leave Italy.

At Les Eparges, the French found the German trenches choked with dead.

Near Morville, in a lively infantry action, the French wiped out a German company.

Insurances have been effected in London at 40 guineas per cent. against a German invasion of Holland.

During the past week only small vessels have been sunk by the Germans, these having a tonnage of 7,904.

The French "Eyewitness" says the supremacy of the French aviators over the enemy is indisputably established.

Citizen Committees to supervise the resources of Italy in the event of mobilisation are being established.

The Kaiser has expressed his gratitude to the Reichstag for so opportunely preparing for the eventuality of war.

The Russians have scored an important tactical success near Uzsook, where they are crossing the principal ridge of the Carpathians.

The Germans are preparing a novel reception for the Allies if they advance, proposing to asphyxiate them with poisonous gas compressed in steel cylinders, placed at various points along their line.

NEWS.

Local sport items are given to-day.

Further Notes on the Crisis appear on page 4.

Several new Government appointments are notified to-day.

General news and an article headed "Line and the War" appear on page 3.

Hongkong Twenty-five Years Ago, appears under the heading "1890" on page 4.

An interesting character sketch of General von Hindenburg appears on the Extra.

The wedding took place this morning of Mr. J. O. Fletcher and Miss Jean MacGregor.

The concert given by Professor Danenberg's pupils last evening was a marked success.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, Commercial News on page 9, and Log Book on page 6.

His Excellency expressed himself as very satisfied with the Special Police Reserve at yesterday's inspection.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Messrs. Charles Howitt and A. Phillips at the Theatre Royal—
"Milestones."

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Monday, April 12.
Hongkong Ice Co. Ltd. meeting—noon.
Messrs. Charles Howitt and A. Phillips at the Theatre Royal—
"Mr. Do."

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

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Hongkong, June 11th, 1913.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1910

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese
graduate versed in litera-
ture, has been a teacher to
European officials and merchants
in this Colony for over ten years.
He has a good method of train-
ing Europeans to pass in the
Chinese examination, and is
possessed of a first rate certificate
as a Chinese teacher. He has
also a good knowledge of Man-
darin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the
Chinese language are requested
to write c/o "Hongkong Tele-
graph" office or direct to No. 14,
Graham Street, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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Hongkong, 3rd October, 1913.

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Tel. Address "COMFORT."

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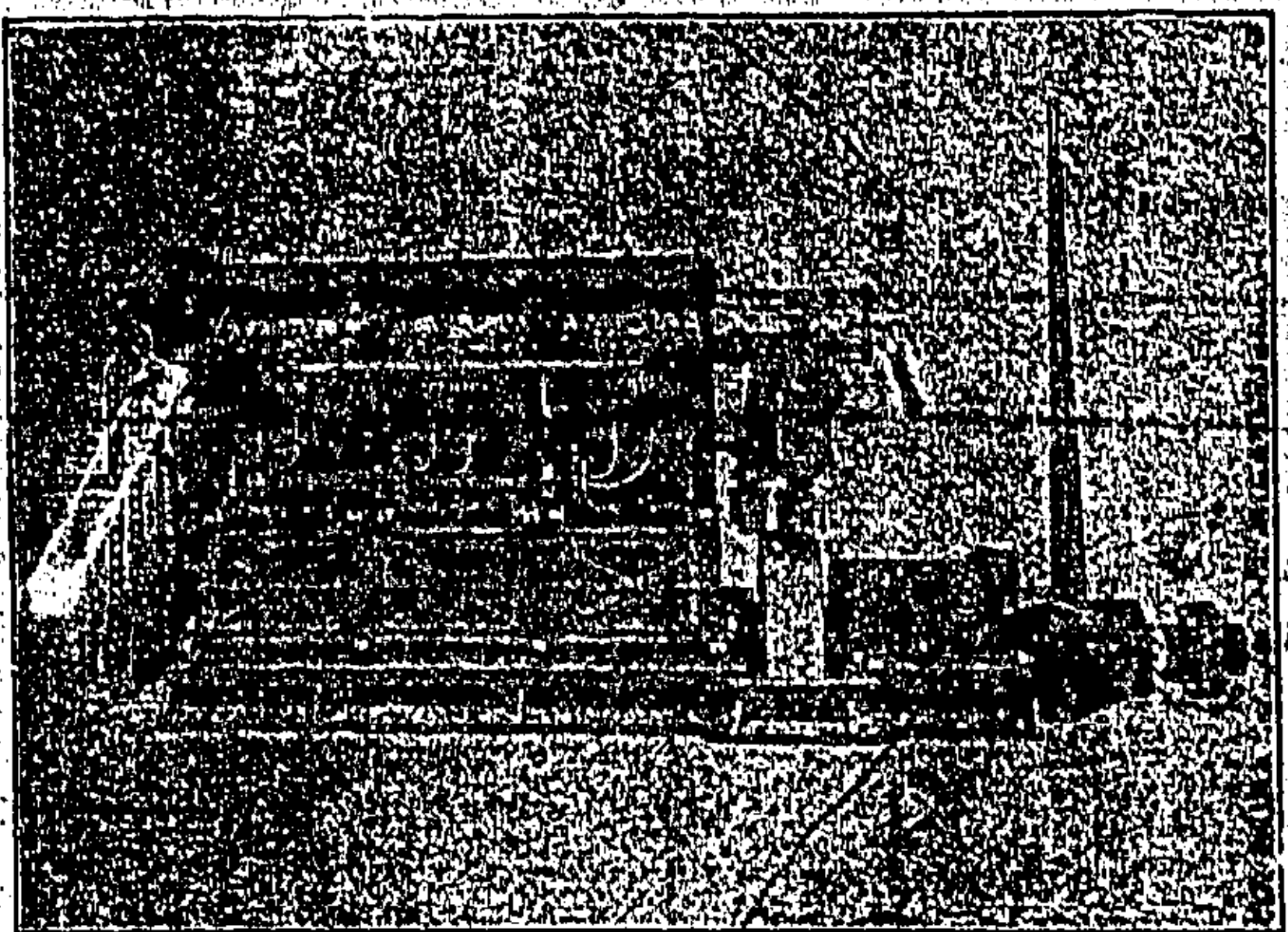
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germs, stops infection and instantly
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OUR
CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

Making the Colony Ridiculous.
Can anyone in authority in this
Colony state what is the accepted
coin of the Colony? And, if any-
one can, is it too much to ask
that he will do so—and thus
perform a useful public service?
We are not alone in asking that
something of this kind should be
done. Every household in Hong-
kong during the past few months
has been puzzled to know
whether there is any law which
shall compel merchants to
accept the "supposed" stand-
ard coin of the Colony and, if
so, why that law is not put into
operation? We are not now speak-
ing of subsidiary coin. That may
be tendered only in small quanti-
ties, but this can be understood.
The merchant who accepts only
subsidiary coin stands in ordinary
times; (he is protected just now),
to lose from twelve to eighteen per
cent. on it except he fits his prices
accordingly. But no argument
of the kind applies to the silver
dollar which is believed to be the
standard coin of the Colony.

Daily Press.

Japanese Ethics.

It is well-known that Japan
adopted her ethical principles
from China; the study of the
Chinese classics being still a part
of the curriculum in the schools.
It is not perhaps quite so well-
known that the efforts—increasing
efforts—to apply those principles
have of recent years resulted in
producing somewhat of a deadlock.
All ethical principles are capable
of losing their ethical character if
the grounds on which they are
based are lost sight of, and it is
just this tendency to carry the
ethical principles of the Chinese
classics to extremes and to lose
sight of their basis which has
brought Japan into conflict with
Western thought. To take an
instance, there is no virtue more
highly honoured in China and
Japan than filial piety, and there
is no virtue which has been more
illustrated by notable examples,
some of them verging on the
ludicrous. Probably every school-
boy in Japan knows the story of
the filial son who, being told by
his mother to put on his sandals
and by his father to put on his
clogs, compromised filial piety by
wearing a sandal on one foot and
a clog on the other; yet we doubt
whether this reduction of a good
principle to absurdity has ever
even raised a smile in the schools.

China Mail.

Socialism and the War.
More than one illusion has
vanished under the acid test of
the war, and perhaps the most
remarkable is the part that
Socialism has played. The
"International" and all that it
stood for has collapsed. This
world-wide Socialist movement,
we are told, was going to prevent
war between civilised nations by
bringing the workers into such
solidarity that wars and rum-
mours of wars would disappear
before the terrors of a
general strike in favour of peace.
This beautiful bubble has burst
under the pressure of the times,
and the Socialist leaders of almost
every country of Europe plunged,
we might almost say with zest,
into the welter of conflict. In
Russia alone were the leaders true
to their principles, and the So-
cialist members of the Duma left
the chamber in a body rather
than have any part in the war
either by silence or consent. But
even in Russia we find the Social-
ist press admitting that this war
is not an unnecessary evil!

The Scarecrow.

Tourist: You have an un-
usually large acreage of corn
under cultivation. Don't the
crows annoy you a great deal?
Farmer: Oh, not to any extent.
Tourist: That's peculiar, con-
sidering you have no scarecrows.
Farmer: Oh, well, you see, I'm
out here a good part of the time
myself.

For a good solid meal a la
Carte or Table d'Hôte with
Wines & Liquors of the Best
—ALEXANDRA CAFE

GENERAL NEWS

Mexicans Plundering Chinese.
A Washington telegram dated March 22 states that a mob of starving Mexicans had pillaged all of the Chinese stores in Guaymas. There is grave danger for all foreigners remaining in that section of Mexico.

No Champagne for M. Poincaré.
An interesting story of the King's recent meeting with the French President is told by "A Wayfarer" in the Nation. "Appropos of the 'lure of drink,'" he says: "Travelling in France a little time ago I came across a gentleman who happened to be the owner of the house in which M. Poincaré entertained the King. Describing the ceremony, and the King's courteous attentions, my communicant went on to say that he asked M. Poincaré to drink a glass of champagne with him. The President declined, saying that he had made it a rule to drink no champagne as long as the war lasted."

Rabies in Osaka—30,000 Dogs Killed.

Since March 10, notes the Asahi, the public health department of the Central Police, of Osaka, have found and destroyed five rabid dogs in Osaka city. This has brought the total number of rabid dogs discovered and killed in Osaka city up to 347. Since the crusade against stray dogs started in July last in Osaka prefecture, about 30,000 dogs have been caught and killed. Returns made on February 5th showed 11,000 as the number of dogs kept in Osaka prefecture.

The Captain of the Kent.
Captain John Derwent Allen, of the Kent, who has been made a Companion of the Bath in recognition of his meritorious services during the Falkland Islands battle, is well known as a torpedo specialist. He has served on the staff of the Torpedo School at Devonport, and been Assistant to the Director of Naval Ordnance and Torpedoes, and was also a member of the Wireless Telegraph Committee, Mediterranean, in 1912. From 1911 to 1913 he commanded the Vernon Torpedo School, Portsmouth, and at the end of the latter year he was given the command of the Admiralty yacht Enchantress. He had seen active service prior to the present war, having been in charge of the boats at the landing of the brigade for the capture of the Mullah's stronghold at Illig in April, 1904, for which he received the General East Africa Medal (S. Malindi) with clasps.

Well-known Custom Man's Death.
We (North China Daily News) regret to announce the death of Mr. Charles Francis Goodhart. The deceased, who was 52 years of age, had been ailing for some time, but recently showed signs of recovery and just before his death was engaged in making arrangements to go home on leave. Mr. Goodhart had served on the outdoor staff of the Customs since 1888, and held the position of Deputy Chief, in which capacity he served from 1897 up to the time of his death. He was very well known in the service, and in Shanghai generally, and was a very popular man. There are many who will retain an affectionate memory of "Tiny" Goodhart. He was generous, and in a quiet way a willing helper whenever called upon for assistance, and his death will be regretted by many.

The Silk Association.
The report for the year of the Silk Association of Great Britain and Ireland states that during the war trade has fallen off seriously in certain quarters. The proposal made recently that tussah silk should be used in place of khaki for soldiers' uniforms is recalled. A khaki cloth composed of tussah silk warp and worsted weft was made, and the War Office approved samples submitted to it. An order was given for the outfit of a battalion of the Yorkshire Regiment with the new cloth, and it was hoped that further orders would be forthcoming. The view was expressed that the material was of ideal quality for use by Colonial troops. It is comparatively little desired in price than woolen and worsted khaki, and its greater wearing qualities have been pointed out. This consideration of cost is a factor in the way of its development.

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EXCLUSIVE AGENTS

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ZINC AND THE WAR.

The Need of Spelter for Munitions.

An engineering correspondent of the Daily Telegraph writes:—Among the many metals that are needed for war purposes, besides copper and iron, one of the most important is zinc, or, as it is called in its somewhat impure commercial form, spelter. Without zinc there cannot be produced satisfactory cartridge cases, for these are made of what is known as cartridge brass—a specially pure alloy of copper and zinc. Though Germany has an undoubted shortage of copper, she is not in such straits about zinc, seeing that, besides having great zinc deposits within her borders, in taking possession of Belgium she obtained control of the famous Belgian zinc works. These had an output of spelter amounting in 1913 to nearly 200,000 tons, or more than that of any country in Europe except Germany herself, whose 1913 total was approximately 280,000 tons. It is very unfortunate that the zinc works of Belgium were not all destroyed by the Belgians before the arrival of the Germans. Had this been done they could not have taken over as a going concern, a highly technical and profitable industry, one, moreover, that could be of direct assistance in the production of munitions of war. The spelter obtainable from the Belgian works will more than cover the 1913 importation figure of 56,000 tons, should Germany require so much zinc, which is doubtful, as the metal was exported in various forms to the extent of over 100,000 tons annually.

It is Great Britain particularly that is suffering from a shortage of high-grade spelter, owing to the cutting off of the supplies from the Continent. Annually there is produced in this country only about 80,000 tons, and to meet home and export demands we have to import in normal years about 150,000 tons. The deficiency is now being made up as far as possible by America, the world's largest zinc producer, with an annual total approximating to 320,000 tons. There is a market for most of this vast quantity of metal in the United States, and normally comparatively small shipments come to Europe. But since the war began conditions have changed very much, as is indicated by the fact that for the first three months of the war the American exports to Europe, although many works at the outbreak of war had closed down and could not for some weeks be got going again to their normal output, increased from 670 tons, valued at \$15,000, for the corresponding period in 1913 to 32,750 tons, worth \$700,000. Needless to say, the greater proportion of this mass of metal was destined for the British Isles. It is clear therefore why the price of spelter, which in a normal year such as 1910 fluctuates between £21 and £24 a ton, has risen to the present phenomenal price of £40, though this latter figure is £100, though this latter figure is £100, though this latter figure is £100, would have appeared amazingly

low in the eighteenth century, when zinc, imported from India and China, fetched £280 a ton. There are many grades of spelter, all of which have their uses in engineering work. The suitability of a brand of spelter for any special purpose depends almost entirely upon the amount of impurities contained in the metal. The commonest impurities are lead and iron, whilst cadmium is almost invariably present in small proportions. The effect of these elements, particularly the two former, is most important, especially as concerns the manufacture of cartridge cases, of which millions a day are now being turned out in this country, not only for the use of our own army, but also for the forces of the Allies.

Cartridge cases are made from brass strip, which has to undergo very severe mechanical treatment in the course of conversion into the desired shape. It has been found as a result of countless experiments, that lead is the evil genius of brass used for this purpose, causing the cartridge case to crack with, of course, most undesirable results. But if the lead present does not exceed a percentage of 0.10, there will be no cracking, hence very exact analyses have frequently to be made of the brass that is being used to prevent any more lead than one-tenth of 1 per cent. finding its way into the strip with which the case-making machines are fed.

Even smaller percentages of iron should be present—not more than 0.05 per cent.—in the strip if brittleness is to be avoided, but there is less likelihood of iron remaining in the zinc used for brass making, as it may be entirely removed if the zinc be redistilled. This process does not, unfortunately, remove the lead, which seems to "cling" to the zinc even when the latter is in a state of vapour. There are all kinds of processes now being employed for the production of lead-free spelter. Most of these depend on successive redistillations; less lead remaining in the zinc after each operation. But these operations are costly, beside being slow. It might be suggested that a profitable line of investigation in the direction of the manufacture of pure zinc for cartridge cases would be to determine to what extent iron could be added to molten zinc with a view to its ultimate purification from lead.

On scientific grounds it would appear that iron, added under suitable conditions, would alloy with the zinc, leaving the deleterious lead behind. Next the iron-zinc compound could be removed and then heated to such a temperature that the iron would be nowhere near its melting point, the zinc would distil off and would then be almost entirely free of all impurities.

Another method of obtaining the material so much desired by our ammunition manufacturers is to use zinc prepared not by distillation, but by electrical means. Electrolytic zinc, as it is termed in the trade, has of quite recent years become a most important article of commerce in the United States of America. It is largely used in the manufacture of brass for special purposes where purity is the first

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"Eggsford" No. 124 The Peak, unfurnished (6 rooms) from 1st May, 1915.
"Merion" No. 6 The Peak, unfurnished (6 Rooms).
3 rooms, suitable for office, 1st floor, Queen's Road Central, "Westward Ho" Bonham Road.
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TO LET.—Office 2nd Floor, No. 14 Pedder Street, also Large Godown on Water Front, East Point.—Apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

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WANTED.—Bachelor desires board and residence, preferably with private family. Hongkong side only suitable. Apply "B.V." c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

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Suntuhin, Haiphong.
Tuason, J. Hongkong Hotel, Manila.

J. M. BECK, Superintendent.
Hongkong, April 1st, 1915.
Great Northern Telegraph Company Ltd.

Cheongwo Woshui, Yokohama.
Huan, Amoy.
Nestarchun, Shanghai.
Yahshuntung, Shanghai.
Yeehing, Moji.

R. BLACK, Superintendent.
Hongkong, April 1st, 1915.

A Millionaire's Wife.
Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, whose death is announced from New York, was married long before her husband was anything like a multi-millionaire. The marriage took place fifty years ago, when "John D." was only twenty-two, and she sided him considerably in building up his mammoth fortune, first as bookkeeper and later as confidential adviser. Indeed Mr. Rockefeller has himself set it on record that "had it not been for my wife's business sagacity and her clear insight into affairs I would be a poor man," and he has also called her a "fortune builder." Their marriage was by way of being a boy-and-girl romance; both the future dollar king and his wife attending the same school.

If you have lost your appetite or one of the big variety of daily dishes at the "AMERICAN CAFE" is sure to tempt you.

NOTICE

SMOKE "STAG" CIGARETTES
Embassy
CIGARETTES & TOBACCO
HANDY PACKING.
10's Flat Pocket Tins.
CHASTE & GOOD.
Wills' Latest Success

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NEW STRIPE EFFECTS WITH 2½" STIFF CUFFS
\$3.00 each, 6 for \$16.50

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Alex. ROSS & Co.,
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MY ADVENTURES AS A SPY	20	THE GOVERNANCE OF ENGLAND	275
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WHY AMERICA SHOULD JOIN THE	20	BRIDGE, Out Cavendish	200
ALLIES, Theodore Roosevelt	20	OCEAN-TRADE AND SHIPPING	350
GERMAN SPIES IN ENGLAND	20	Douglas Owen	350
Wm. Le Queux	20	THE INFLUENCE OF KING EDWARD AND OTHER ESSAYS	100
OFFICIAL BOOK OF GERMAN ATROCITIES, Told by Victims and Eye Witnesses	20	Viscount Esher	100
NELSON'S HISTORY OF THE WAR, Vol. 1	20	KILLING FOR SPORT, Various	200
RECRUITS' PROBLEMS SOLVED	20	Writers	200
WHY THE NATIONS ARE AT WAR	20	ELDRADO, Baroness Orczy	200
Morris and Dawson	20	MY VARIED LIFE, F. C. Phillips	200
THE SAD EXPERIENCE OF BIG AND LITTLE WILLIE, as portrayed by W. K. Haselden	20	THE ROMANCE OF FRAUD	100
WALLICE IN KULTURLAND, Horace Wyatt	20	THE HISTORY OF AUSTRALIAN WOMAN, Mary Waddington	100
		MY FIRST YEARS AS A FRENCH WOMAN, Mary Waddington	100
		THE MASTERY OF LIFE, Dr. G. Wrench	100

NOTICE

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ON MAY 1st, 1915.

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FOR THE BATH, TOILET AND HOUSEHOLD. Used in the Bath it promotes healthy action of the skin, counteracts all effects of perspiration, and is refreshing and invigorating. It is especially useful for cleaning Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware, etc.

WATSON'S CELEBRATED CORN SOLVENT.

A permanent, speedy and painless CURE for corns and bunions.

WATSON'S SHAVING STICKS.

The cheapest and best in the market. They give a free and lasting lather, and impart a soothing feeling to the skin. For delicate and sensitive skins they are unequalled.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong Dispensary & Kowloon Dispensary.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—

Daily issue—\$33 per annum.
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The rates per quarter and per month, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamcen, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

BIRTH.

SALSBURY.—On March 9, 1915, to Dr. and Mrs. C. G. Salsbury, of the A. P. Mission, Kachek, Haiman, a son, Clarence Chalmers.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1915.

OPIUM AND THE CHINESE.

We feel that no excuse is necessary for returning to the well-worn opium question once more, for little events are happening daily, both in Hongkong and out of it, that continue to keep it well before the mind and eye of the public, or of that section thereof that stands to lose or gain, whether financially or otherwise, by China's use of the drug. "Opium is finished," said a well-known Hongkong merchant some few weeks ago; and, in the sense in which he meant us to take the words, he was quite right. As a straightforward article of commerce, recognised by Governments and traded in by perfectly reputable firms, it is finished. But when the Chinese Government or the pious supporter of missionaries at Home uses the same expression (as each does, with a due amount ofunction, from time to time) the words cease to be true, even though those who have employed them may have been entirely sincere in their statement.

Opium is not finished, and there are times when we doubt if it ever will be. In Hongkong dozens of men of assured position are making enormous sums out of illicit trade in it; sums so large that they can afford to pay all the fines, no matter how heavy, that are levied on their subordinates, and still set aside huge profits—and smile blandly at the law. And all this is just nothing in comparison with the amount of traffic in the drug which is proceeding in China—the country which excluded our merchants from the right to trade with her in this commodity on the solemn assurance that the law was taking such steps as would out short the existence of an opium market. That is the theory of the matter; but what of the practice? The poppy is being openly grown still in some districts; secretly so in others; and, where it cannot be grown, its product is bought. Kweichow is supplying a score or more of large areas; other provinces are doing the like, while huge quantities of opium, in various guises, are being exported from non-Chinese territory to many of the border districts. Not only so, but the officials themselves are privy to all these doings—and are reaping giant profits therefrom.

Some of the officials in question—to say many would not be to overstate the matter—are seizing every opportunity to gain by these secret transactions in opium. One instance, which is not without its amusing side, comes from a district in North China, where the old dodge of sham opium is being employed to excellent effect, from the point of view of the officials. Everyone knows that worthless imitations of this sickly substance are constantly being made from flour, burnt sugar etc.; but everyone does not know that the existence of this sham is being turned to better account, financially, than by the mere selling of it to greenhorns who think to obtain the real article. Periodical burnings of smuggled opium take place, or are supposed to take place in various parts of China; but it is now alleged that certain officials have a habit of keeping a store of the bogus drug in hand, with an eye to these burnings. When the periodical conflagration taken place, it is the sham stuff that is consumed, while the real is kept for purposes of very profitable trade! This may be peeped as an isolated instance but—Well, we have a right to our own opinion. In seeking to abolish the forbidden fruit entirely, China took upon herself a task which many a stronger nation would decline. The enthusiasts reckoned neither upon the ingrained duplicity of Chinese officials nor upon the permanence of opium's hold upon the people; while the more cold-blooded axe-grinders who favoured the prohibition movement for their own purposes were not sufficiently wise to realise that the nets which they were spinning must, from time to time, entangle the spinners themselves. If the Central Government would but think the matter over once more, it might see that moderate control is better than prohibition.

The Londoner and Poetic Fancy.

It is stated that, at a recent examination of some twenty thousand London children for promotion to the secondary schools, many of the candidates showed in their papers "a freshness of expression, humour, poetic fancy and dramatic sense." This surely is worth noting, in face of the fact that quite other beliefs in regard to the Cockney child have usually prevailed. According to public opinion, such a child is rigidly matter-of-fact, whether for good or for evil, and has but little inclination towards fancy-flights. And years ago public opinion was, in the main, not far from the truth in this respect. To-day things are different, and the up-to-date Londoner has but little in common with the Londoner of thirty years ago. For this the cheap railway excursions, cheap books and illustrated papers and the cinematograph, are to be thanked. The poorer Londoner's imagination is no longer fettered or circumscribed or starved. Even the lowliest can now look forward to an occasional day or week in the country or to a visit to the picture house, and thus fancies, that at one time were closed in by bricks and mortar, are free to disport themselves to the full.

The Old and the New.

Of course the Londoner always had humour—that class of Londoner at least that was most often facing the harder realities of life. In the old days, before early closing, the gymnasium, and the cricket or football field came to sweeten his life and strengthen his body, and when "cockney" and "physical weakling" were usually synonymous, humour was often his only offensive and defensive weapon. Cutting sarcasm or brutal repartee was his equivalent to a blow; the nearest that he dared go towards "hitting out." But with humour (and that, more often than not, distorted and full of malice), his power to appreciate the bright side of life ceased. God knows he was surrounded with enough material that was grimly poetic and grimly dramatic; but this his sensibilities were not sufficiently acute to see. Humour apart, his life was of the earth earthy. Happily a new age has dawned for his children or grandchildren, and it will be their own fault if the facilities which they now enjoy are not made to produce great results.

The Patriotic Mr. Keir Hardie.

We had hoped that our old friend Mr. Hardie would be content, in view of what has happened during the past eight months, to hide his diminished head and allow folk to forget that such a public nuisance as himself had ever existed. For a nuisance he always was—one of the kind that can, and does, work more mischief by half an hour's insane or ill-regulated talk than even a wise government can undo in a twelvemonth. But it seems he has not, after all, been willing to slip into "the back-ground." On the other hand he has made a frantic bid for keeping himself as well advertised as of old by advancing, against enlistment, such arguments as we do not care to reprint because we have no wish to insult our readers. Happily no one will take him seriously, and his ill-advancing campaign, if it may safely be said, will prove to be of the still-born variety. One can well afford to laugh at his pitiful efforts, for the man who once had an immense following among the workers, and ample backing among the principal labour leaders, now stands in ignominious—indeed ridiculous—isolation. The working-men will not listen to him while his brethren of the Socialist and Labour Parties have presented an ice-cold shoulder to him and have frankly joined hands with the Government and the country generally. With such a score on the credit side—such a wholesale and generous surrender on the part of the Labourites—the British public can well afford to laugh at the "sole remaining joy" of the former malcontents.

DAY BY DAY.

LOTS OF PEOPLE WHO COME INTO THE WORLD WITH NEITHER WEALTH NOR INTELLIGENCE MANAGE TO LEAVE IT IN THE SAME CONDITION.

The Weather.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 69; dull.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp 59; heavy fog.

Count the Columns.
Yesterday the *Telegraph* published 33 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 38 published.

The Mails.
Siberian Mail.—Due per a.s. Atanta Maru to-day.
English Mail.—Closed per a.s. Oriental to-day at 11 a.m.
Siberian Mail.—Closes per a.s. Chusan to-day at 4 p.m.

Up to the Minute—Share market News.

Closing prices:—
Unions.—\$905, sales.
Yangtze.—\$224, ex div.
Douglases.—\$35, sales.
Steamboats.—\$223, sales.
Shanghai Docks.—Tls. 53, buyers.
Ewos.—Tls. 135, buyers.
Hongkong Cottons.—\$63, buyers.
Shanghai Cotton.—Tls. 37, buyers.
Green Islands.—\$7, sellers.
Ropes.—\$263, buyers.

The Dollar.
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 9.13-16d.

To-day's Anniversary.
To-day is the sixth anniversary of the death of the poet Swinburne.

Cement Meeting.
The meeting of the Green Island Cement Co., Ltd., is to be held at noon on Monday.

Qualified Chemist.
The name of Mr. George Washington McOintock, the Pharmacy, has been added to the Register of Chemists and Druggists.

Police Reserve.
A Fong has sent us some excellent photographs of the inspection of the Special Police Reserve by His Excellency the Governor.

Fate Reminder.
It is notified for the information of owners and occupiers of tenements that rates for the second quarter of 1915 are payable in advance on or before the 30th April, 1915.

Colony's Finance.
The revenue of the Colony during January was \$937,255.41 and the expenditure \$835,930.29. The balance at the end of the month was \$3,061,799.09, as compared with \$2,910,473.97 on December 31, 1914.

March Weather.
The average mean temperature during March was 64.9, the highest point reached being 79.8, on the 6th; and the lowest 54.2, on the 17th. There were 115.7 hours of sunshine and 2,840 inches of rain, while the average humidity was 78.

New Regulation.
The following regulation has been made by the Governor under sub-clause 4 of clause III of the Order of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria in Council, dated the 28th October, 1896:—No person shall board or leave any vessel which has been ordered by an examining officer to hoist the police flag, until the vessel has been boarded and examined by the Police.

During Prohibited Hours.
The master of a cargo boat was charged by P. O. McCall before Commander Basil Taylor, R.N., at the Marine Court yesterday with unlawfully disobeying the orders of the Harbour Master, by moving about the harbour between 15 min. after sunset and 15 min. before sunrise, on the 8th inst., without the permission of the Officer in charge of the Examination Service. Defendant was fined \$10.

Sub-Assistant Surgeons.
The names of the Sub-Assistant Surgeons published in Government Notification No. 58 of the 5th February 1915, are deleted and the following substituted therefore:—1st Class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon Reghunath, serving in Hongkong; 1st Class Sub-Assistant Surgeons Mohamed Isahak, serving in Hongkong; Mathra Dass, serving in Hongkong; Sarja Narayan Ghosh, serving in Hongkong; Mohamed Atia-Ulla Khan, serving in North China; Ohote Lal, serving in North China.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

THE ALLIES' ADVANCE.

Germany's Latest Futility Boast.

Present indications all point to the fact that we are at length emerging from the condition of stalemate which has prevailed for so many months in the western theatre of war. There is a distinct shuffling going on, and with the early Spring on us it looks as though things were shaping for the striking of the first hard blow. Without exception, the communications of the past week or so have contained news of substantial progress by the Allies in various regions along the front, and though the enemy has resisted in the delivery of violent counter-attacks he has invariably had to pay dearly for them. There was a case in point mentioned in a telegram of yesterday, which spoke of the Germans suffering "enormous losses" at Lea Esparges, where also some 300 Germans who momentarily got beyond their lines were mown down by machine guns, none escaping. This sort of thing, which is now more or less a common experience, must knock the spirit out of the enemy before long; it will certainly put him in no mood to be able to offer anything of a resistance to the Allies when they do begin to push forward in real earnest. A point, too, which must not be overlooked is that the gallant Belgians are still showing up well in the picture and are giving the enemy a reminder that they are not yet finished with.

In Both Theatres.

The French progress is certainly very marked all along the line, and especially in the Argonne region. The communiques are now speaking of "great leaps," "fresh bounds forward," and the advance is now recorded in kilometres, not metres. This is all the more significant when we remember that all along the French official reports have erred, if at all, on the side of understatement; there has never been a tendency to exaggerate the successes gained. And while things are thus running very smoothly for the Allies in the west, the Russian steam-roller is still pushing forward in the Carpathians, the principal ridge of which is now in process of being crossed. So all along the line the enemy is getting far more than he bargained for, and, do what he will, he is impotent to repel the invaders.

Foolish Bluff.

Germany sees the situation in its true light, too, and the work of preparing the public mind for the inevitable is still going on. In the early days of the war, it was the German boast that the Allies were to be swept off the face of the earth in the victorious march of the Kaiser's legions. But, for some reason or other, expectations have not quite been realised, and to-day the Germans are forced back to boast on what they are going to do when they are on the defensive. That surely is a very pretty change of front. But the German military authorities, unless they are bigger fools than they are generally regarded to be, must know well enough that battles cannot be won on the defensive. The fact is that they realise that the game is up, but they are now seeking to bluff the people. The latter, however, will soon have it brought to their knowledge, from personal experience, that the fate of Germany is definitely sealed.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby advise us that the Langkat output for the current month is as follows:—

April	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total to 9th inst.	Daily average
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	2,248	224.8

1890.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending April 10, 1890.)

The Dollar.

April 10.—The rate of the dollar on demand today is 3/12.

A Skeleton Administration.

April 3.—"Many of our officials are holding plural appointments; the cares of the offices of Postmaster and Colonial Treasurer, Colonial Secretary and Auditor General and so on, are all contained under one hat. We have it from Mr. Lister himself that the mere strain on endurance and physical strength in this exhausting climate is often very severe. He referred to only one of the places for which he receives a fat salary. We cannot condemn in too strong terms a system which permits officials to go away for years—often never returning—draining the public purse, retarding the promotion and increasing the labours of their subordinates, and, most important of all, materially affecting the Colony's interests. We can't expect to have officials warranted never to get sick or go away—to quote our friend Alfred again—but we do not want a skeleton administration, in which an arm is put to do the duty of a leg, and the neck is required to adapt itself to the purposes of an ankle."

Our former editor evidently held pronounced views on the subject of plural appointments. One is quite glad to think that no such state of affairs as he depicts could possibly obtain in the Hongkong of to-day.

Hongkong Land Investment Company.

April 9.—"At the meeting of the Legislative Council this afternoon, Mr. Keswick moved the second reading of the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Company, Limited, Ordinance, 1890. He said that the object of the Bill was sufficiently expressed in its clauses. At the time the Company was incorporated, its capital was \$2,500,000, but, within a few months, that was increased to \$5,000,000, of which increase only \$1,225,000 were called up, making the total \$3,775,000. The Company was only permitted to invest its funds within the area of this Colony, and as its capital was now so very large, its sphere of operations was found to be too limited, and it therefore sought to extend its power by a special Ordinance. The Company might, of course, have been wound up, and registered afresh, but that manifestly cumbersome course had been rejected as undesirable. The acquiescence of the shareholders to the extension of operations would have to be obtained, before the Governor's consent to the Bill would be given. Mr. Chater seconded, and the Bill passed its second reading. It was then recommended, and after a few verbal amendments, passed its third reading."

Interesting to the Chinese.

April 10.—"The Good Word in Spreading. The Lower Wyndham Street Soporific sees comfort in the fact that Dr. William Wright, of London, lectured at Canton on Monday night on the History of the Hittites. Great Scott! Fancy the avidity with which China's millions will lap up the news of how the enemies of the Lord got waled in the good old B. O. times, as shovelled out by the divine from London."

1890.

SHARE REPORT.

The quotations which follow are from the *Hongkong Telegraph* for April 10, 1890.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—191 per cent. premium; sellers.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$100 per share, sellers.

China Traders' Insurance Company—\$70 per share, sellers.

North China Insurance—Tls. 355 per share, buyers.

Canton Insurance Company, Ltd.—\$125 per share.

LOCAL WEDDING.

Mr. J. C. Fletcher—Miss J. C. MacGregor.

This morning, at the Union Church, the wedding took place of Miss Jean Chalmers MacGregor, only daughter of the late Mr. Alexander MacGregor, merchant, of Candlering, Glasgow, and Mrs. H. J. Jack, Peterhead, Scotland, and Mr. John Cumming Fletcher, late of Ellis Kadocrie College, Honsam, and recently headmaster of Ellis Kadocrie College, Hongkong.

The wedding was solemnised by the Rev. J. Kirk Macintosh.

The bride, who only arrived from Home yesterday, was given away by Mr. F. L. Cooke and was attended by Mrs. Haynes as matron of honour and the Misses Lily and Dolly Haynes as bridesmaids.

Mr. A. A. Tyte efficiently carried out the duties of best man.

After the ceremony, a reception was held at the King Edward Hotel, where the happy couple were the recipients of many congratulations, and subsequently they left for Macao, where the honeymoon is being spent.

GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS.

Several Changes Notified.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments for the period of the absence on leave of His Honour Mr. Henry Hensy Johnston, Comptroller, or until further notice, with effect from the 7th April, 1915:—

Mr. Francis Arthur Hazeland to act as Police Judge.

Mr. John Rookridge Wood to act as First Police Magistrate and Coroner.

Mr. Roger Edward Lindsell to act as Second Police Magistrate.

Mr. Walter Schofield to act as Second Assistant to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs and Deputy Registrar of Marriages.

Mr. Roland Arthur Charlie North to act as Third Assistant to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs.

Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 98 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$380 per share, sellers.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$84 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—51 per cent. premium, buyers.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company—\$33 per share, buyers.

China and Manila Steamship Company—\$105 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$185 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$501.

Indo-China S.N. Company—25 per cent. dis., buyers.

Douglas Steamship Company—\$60 per share, sellers.

China Sugar Refining Company, Ltd.—\$216 per share, sellers.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$86 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.—\$100 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$83 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co. Ltd.—\$14 per share, sellers.

A. S. Watson and Co., Ltd.—\$21 per share, buyers.

Hongkong High Level Tramway Co., Ltd.—40 per cent. prem., sellers.

Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.—\$25 per share.

Green Island Cement Co. (old issue)—\$43 per share, nominal.

Green Island Cement Co. (new issue)—\$2 per share, nominal.

Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$95 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.—\$8 per share, nominal.

West Point Buildings Co., Ltd.—\$40 per share, buyers.

EVOLUTION OF GERMANY.

Commander Susmann's Lectures Reprinted.

Those who were privileged to hear the three lectures on "The Evolution of Germany," recently delivered in Hongkong by Commander A. Susmann, R.N., and those who read the summaries which appeared in the local Press, will be glad to know that the whole series, in full, has now been published in book form by Messrs. Kelly and Walsh and is selling at 60 cents per copy. The author's object in delivering these lectures was not so much to deal with present subjects as to lead up to them, in the hope, as he says, that he might be able to put his audience in a better position to judge of the problems that are being discussed at the present day. That object should be materially helped by the publication of the discourses in a form which will enable them to be closely analysed. The subject has certainly been treated in a most exhaustive manner, as the lectures deal with German history from the earliest times down to the present moment, and they betray a close study of the development of the German Empire in all its phases. The book which should certainly be in the hands of all who desire to view current happenings in their true perspective.

Major General F. H. Kelly, C.B., has contributed a brief preface to the little book, in the course of which he says: "Commander Susmann's excellent lectures, and all our research, shows us that we have a very powerful enemy to contend with—a foe man, worthy of our steel—but one who seems to have omitted to a great extent the human element from his calculations. This omission, I feel sure, is going to cost him dear. He has, too, put his country before his cause, and it is quite certain that Providence will never allow such an unjust cause to prevail. If it did prevail freedom in Europe and (I would remind our trans-Pacific cousins) in America would receive a dangerous, if not a mortal, wound."

BANK RETURNS.

The returns of the average amount of bank notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong, during the month ended 31st March, 1915, as certified by the managers of the respective banks are:—

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China—Notes, \$6,750,158; specie, \$5,000,000.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation—Notes, \$22,675,064; specie, \$17,500,000.

Mercantile Bank of India, Limited—Notes, \$1,317,441; specie, \$800,000.

Total—Notes, \$30,751,663; specie, \$23,300,000.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued to-day by Lieut.-Col. A. Chapman, V.D., state:—

Joined.—The undermentioned have joined the Corps and have been allotted Corps Nos. and posted as follows:—No. 1795 Sapper W. G. Mooney to Engineer Company; 1796 Private J. V. Beltran to Right Section M.G. Co.; 1797 Bugler E. Kew to Right Section M.G. Co.

Parades.—Parades for Monday, 12th inst.:—5.15 p.m., No. 1 Section Artillery and Left Section M.G. Co., 10 pdr. gun drill with mules at Headquarters. Remainder, nil.

Detail.—On duty at Volunteer Headquarters 10th to 17th inst., H.K.V.B. Next for duty, 17th to 24th inst.:—No. 1 Section Artillery, No. 2 Section Artillery, Right Section M.G. Co., Centre Section M.G. Co., Civil Service Co.

At It Again.
Old Lady—"This is a terrible war doctor."

He—"It is, indeed."

Old Lady—"It's a pity some one don't catch that there old Kruger."

He—"Ab, you mean the Kaiser."

Old Lady—"Aw—changed his name, has he—deceitful old varmint?"—Punch.

TELEGRAMS.

HOME MARKETS.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

(Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph.")

[London, Received April 9.]

The following are the latest market quotations:—

Copper, 71 1/8 Rubber, 2/8 sellers. Linseed, Argentine sellers, Bombay 53/8 April-May. Wheat, Karachi 58, Rosaf 59/8, Guzerat 53/8 sellers, [Brown] Cawnpore 49/3 April-May sellers. Lead, 23 1/2. Iron, 67/3. Wheat, 64/3. Peas, 52/8. Linseed Oil, 32/6. Shellac, May 61. August 63 nominal. Rubber, 2/4. Copra, sellers. Coconut, 39/6.

BRITISH TRADE.

RETURNS FOR LAST MONTH.

[London, Received April 10.]

The returns for the past month show that the imports reveal an increase of £3,643,603 over the corresponding month last year, while in exports there is a decrease of £14,242,595.

In imports, food, drink and tobacco increased by £7,651,307, while in exports, manufactures and cotton decreased by £4,421,735.

OBITUARY.

BISHOP MOORHOUSE.

[London, Received April 10.]
The death is announced of the Right Rev. James Moorhouse, D.D., Litt. D., Bishop of Manchester from 1886 to 1903.

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

THE AUSTRIAN RED BOOK.

"PUBLIC LEADER," PHILADELPHIA.
The following leading article is from the Philadelphia Public Ledger:—

"The case of Austria, as presented in the 'Red Book,' is not convincing. There is no difficulty in showing that Serbia has been an uncomfortable neighbour to the dual monarch or that the plot to murder the Archduke might have been frustrated had the Serbian Government been more active in suppressing anti-Austrian conspiracies. But it must not be forgotten that the Austrian Government had provoked fear and resentment by its attitude toward the Balkan peoples, and especially by its annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. A weak nation placed against a strong one is only too apt to use any weapon that comes to its hand. Austria cannot be blamed for bringing Serbia sharply to book after the crime at Sarajevo. The Serbian Government was prepared to take a certain measure of punishment. But a greater crime was committed at Vienna when demands were made involving a degree of humiliation which even the weakest nation could not accept. It was perfectly plain that war would follow and that the field of the conflict could not be limited to two antagonists. The Austrian despatches profess a desire for peace, but every reasonable proposal for insuring peace was rejected just the same. Very little is said in the 'Red Book' about the relations of Austria and Germany at this crisis; but when Count Berchtold, in a despatch to the Austrian Ambassador at Petrograd, says that the German Ambassador has 'undoubtedly' informed the Russian Government that in the event of a conflict, Austria 'would not stand alone,' there can be no doubt that the backing of Germany was the deciding factor in the situation. The verdict of history is not always that of contemporaries. But a full and impartial consideration of all the official documents that have been published leads to one, irresistible conclusion. If Austria was the ostensible aggressor, Germany could have prevented the war had the Government at Berlin been willing to listen to the pleas for peace which came from London, Petrograd and Paris."

"EMPRESS OF INDIA."

Purchased by Indian Maharaja for Use as Hospital Ship.

We have been informed that the C.P.R. s.s. Empress of India, which was sold to the Indian Government as a hospital ship, has been purchased by the enormously wealthy Maharaja Scindhia. The Indian potentate has offered the ship to the Government to be used as a hospital during the war.

On the cessation of hostilities, the Maharaja will use the vessel as a yacht.

All the fitting expenses for its transformation into a hospital ship will be borne by Maharaja Scindhia.

COAL REPORT.

Messrs. Hughes and Hough, in their coal report dated April 9, state:—

Coals Expected.—Japan, 45,800 tons; North China, 6,500 tons.

Arrivals.—March 27th, Al-biana, 1,800 tons Chinwangtao, sold; March 28th, Daiten Maru, 3,000 tons Chinwangtao, sold; March 29th, Unkai Maru, No. 3, 3,500 tons Wakamatsu, sold; March 31st, Daiya Maru, 2,900 tons Wakamatsu, sold; March 31st, Fukui Maru, 5,200 tons Moji, sold; April 1st, Wakamatsu Maru, 2,800 tons Karatsu, sold; April 3rd, Wada Maru, 3,900 tons Moji, sold; April 5th, Kenkon Maru, 2,700 tons Fushan, sold. Sales.—No sales of importance reported.

Storage of Explosives.

The Gazette announces that there shall be added to the conditions of licence to store dynamite, cheddite, gelignite, gelatine dynamite, and blasting gelatine made under section 10 of the Dangerous Goods Ordinance, 1873, the following condition:—"15. The licensee shall employ not less than two watchmen, to be approved of by the Captain Superintendent of Police, to guard separately or together, and at such times as the Captain Superintendent shall order, the licensed premises, and to prevent access thereto by any unauthorised person."

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. B. B. R.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 19th day of April, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land at Star Street, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at Crown Rents to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOTS.

No. of Lot	Boundary Measurements	Area	Annual Rent	Upset Price
1	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000 sq. ft.	\$100	\$1,000
2	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000 sq. ft.	\$100	\$1,000
3	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000 sq. ft.	\$100	\$1,000
4	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000 sq. ft.	\$100	\$1,000
5	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000 sq. ft.	\$100	\$1,000
6	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000 sq. ft.	\$100	\$1,000
7	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000 sq. ft.	\$100	\$1,000
8	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000 sq. ft.	\$100	\$1,000
9	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000 sq. ft.	\$100	\$1,000
10	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000 sq. ft.	\$100	\$1,000

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

From CALCUTTA, PENANG & SINGAPORE.

The Company's Steamship.

"FOOKSANG"

having arrived from the above ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after noon the 12th inst. will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE MATHEWS & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 9th April, 1915.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

Your and Your Family's Health

depend in a great measure on the quality and purity of the food you use.

Have You Considered

the absolute necessity of having your FRESH MILK, BUTTER,

MEATS, etc., etc., before reaching you handled in a

manner that will save you all anxiety?

We maintain an efficient staff under strict European supervision to ensure

Purity and Excellence

In all Branches for those who are particular; and our customers are most particular.

REDEMPTION OF 8 PER CENT. MILITARY BONDS.

The various Agencies will commence on March 15th, 1915, to redeem the 8 per cent. Nanking Military Bonds drawn at the First Drawing.

As stipulated in Art. 16 of the Loan Regulations, the 8 per cent. Military Bonds drawn at the first drawing shall be presented for payment within five years from the date of First Drawing. Any bond that is not presented for payment within the said period of five years shall become null and void.

Holders of the drawn bonds shall hand to the agencies all the unmatured interest coupons as well as the bonds, for cancellation. If they do not hand over the unmatured coupons, the value of such coupons shall be deducted from the principal due to the holders.

List of the Bond Numbers Drawn at the First Drawing of the 8 per cent. Nanking Military Bonds of Redemption.

Value of Bonds	Bond Numbers	Value of Bonds	Bond Numbers	Value of Bonds	Bond Numbers	Value of Bonds	Bond Numbers
\$1000	3-4	\$100	82-82	\$10	553-1232	\$5	998-1525
1000	13-16	100	187-218	10	2753-3512	5	8638-4693
1000	35-36	100	408-402	10	6938-7312	5	9446-9978
1000	70-77	100	1228-1268	10	9538-9972	5	66310-66887
1000	86-87	100	1445-1475	10	10562-10622	5	68950-69477
1000	132-133	100	1616-1632	10	10867-10988	5	75814-76341
1000	204-205	100	1651-1664	10	11538-11593	5	77926-78463
1000	239-265	100	2038-2046	10	11965-12025	5	80566-82149
1000	328-334	100	2101-2122	10	12270-12330	5	83734-84261
1000	340-341	100	2216-2246	10	13063-13123	5	85846-87429
1000	348-353	100	2371-2400	10	13307-13367	5	88238-89765
1000	376-377	100	2451	10	13612-13704	5	96406-97461
1000	528-531	100	5001-5004	10	13978-14038	5	99046-99573
1000	8006-8009	100	5501-5543	10	14222-14404	5	106630-101187
1000	8290-8316	100	6401-6437	10	15076-15156	5	101686-102218
1000	8964-8990	100	6581-6581	10	15442-15500	5	102742-103263
1000	4099-4125	100	6656-6747	10	19101-19163	5	106968-107497
1000	4261-4262	100	7090-7093	10	19430-19490	5	1226181-226160
1000	4267-4268	100	7601-7537	10	47505-47884	5	226990-227000
1000	4271-4272	100	7688-7708	10	52445-52824	5	231201-231249
1000	4276-4276	100	8001-8005	10	53955-54344	5	235185-235186
1000	4302-4303	100	8501-8530	10	55855-57004	5	243101-243118
1000	11733-11759	100	9426-9639	10	58145-58524	5	249290-249328
1000	11841-11867	100	10603-10709	10	59555-60874	5	249440-249478
1000	11976-12056	100	11352-11458	10	64985-65364	5	249830-249868
1000	12138-12164	100	11837-11933	10	67265-68024	5	249950-249988
1000	12216-12295	100	13278-13384	10	69165-69544	5	250100-250198
1000	12301-12331	100	13591-13531	10	70305-70684	5	250280-250314
1000	12629-12656	100	13725-13755	10	71665-71444	5	251479-250498
1000	12791-12844	100	13818-13848	10	71825-72204	5	250829-250858
1000	12916-12952	100	13880-13910	10	748109-48169	5	251000-251068
1000	13007-13038	100	13942-13968	10	748631-48631	5	251150-251188
1000	13061-13087	100	13970-13973	10	748753-48913	5	251249-251274
1000	13115-13141	100	14197-14211	10	749730-49797	5	251309-251338
1000	13331-13357	100	16201-16206	10	760599-60970	5	251820-251898
		100	16303-16312				251607-251684
		100	16321-16427				
		100	16002-16004				
		100	18104-18105				
		100	19395-19716				
		100	20038-20144				
		100	20400-20786				
		100	21964-22070				
		100	22605-22819				
		100	23141-23247				
		100	30095-30141				
		100	30240-30355				
		100	30463-30569				
		100	31313-31425				

The total value of the bonds to be redeemed amounts to \$1,500,000.00

PUBLIC COMPANIES

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given that the Forty-Ninth Ordinary Yearly Meeting of the Company will be held at its Head Office No. 2 Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on Friday, the 23rd April, 1915, at 12.15 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors together with the statements of account to 31st December, 1914, and of declaring Dividends, &c. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 13th April to 23rd April both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 9th April, 1915.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

Notice is hereby given that the Forty-Second Ordinary Yearly Meeting of the Society will be held at its Head Office, No. 2 Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on Friday, the 23rd April, 1915, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors together with the statements of account to 31st December, 1914, and of declaring Dividends, &c. The Transfer Books of the Society will be closed from 13th April to 23rd April both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 9th April, 1915.

MACKINTOSH

& Co., Ltd.

Men's Wear Specialists.

SPECIAL
DISPLAY

OF

NEWEST
STYLES

Summit

COLLARS

ALL
SHAPES

\$4.50

PER
DOZEN.

16

DES VŒUX ROAD

16

WM. POWELL, LTD.

TELEPHONE 346.

JUST ARRIVED.

A NEW CONSIGNMENT OF

LADIES' WHITE SHOES.

AN UNIQUE VARIETY OF STYLES

IN THE

FINEST FOOTWEAR.

J. ULLMANN & Co.

The French Jewellery House.

Grand Assortment in

WRIST WATCHES.

PRICES RIGHT.

As DIAMOND MERCHANTS we

SHIPPING

THOS. COOK & SON,
Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents,
Bankers, &c.

Head Office for the Far East:—18, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI: 2-3, FOOCHOW ROAD, YOKOHAMA: 32, WATER STREET, MANILA: Manila Hotel.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD. BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates. LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing sailings and fares from the Far East to all parts of the World, will be forwarded free, on application. Chief Office:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

THE AUSTRALIAN
ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
CHANGSHA	19th Apr.	14th April.
TAIYUAN		2nd May.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 93.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The S.S. "Sangola," tons 5,184, Capt. Milne, R.N.R., will be despatched for Shanghai, Miki, Vladivostok, Yokohama, Kobe & Moji on the 4th April, at daylight.

WESTWARD.

The S.S. "Umaria," tons 5,317, Capt. Pratt, will be despatched for Spore, Penang, Rangoon, and Calcutta on the 4th April, at daylight.

The S.S. "Iola," tons 5,257, Capt. Butler, will be despatched as above, on 20th April.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodations for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, April 3, 1915.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST
RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. and CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

SATURDAY, 10th APRIL.

10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 5.00 p.m. Fatshan.

SUNDAY, 11th APRIL.

10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 12 noon Kinshan.

Single Fare by Night Steamer.....	\$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer)...	10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer.....	4.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer.....	8.00

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Sui Tai, tons 1,651 | s.s. Taishan, tons 2,906

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 8 a.m. & 2 p.m. Sundays at 8 a.m. & 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 11th APRIL.

The Company's Steamship TAISHAN will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 3 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 8 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

REDUCED FARES 2nd CLASS and DECK.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

s.s. SUI AN.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m.

Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD. & THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

s.s. Sainam, 588 tons and s.s. Manning, 469 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 5.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HOTEL MANSION (First Floor),

Opposite the Blake Pier.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said	SAisuta Maru Capt. T. Sato T. 16,000 SYasaka Maru Capt. Yamawaki T. 21,000	SUN., 11th Apr. at noon. THURS., 22nd Apr. at noon.

VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via S'hai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, and Yokohama	SYokohama Maru Capt. Komatsu T. 12,500 Sado Maru Capt. Asakawa T. 12,500	THURS., 15th Apr. at noon. TUES., 4th May, at 4 p.m.
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SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	SNikko Maru Capt. R. Takeda T. 9,600 SHitachi Maru Capt. Tominaga T. 13,500	FRI., 16th April at 4 p.m. MON., 17th May at 11 a.m.
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CALCUTTA via S'pore, Penang & Rangoon	Hakata Maru Capt. Kawashima T. 12,500	SATUR., 17th April.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca and Colombo	Iyo Maru Capt. Okamoto T. 12,500	MONDAY, 12th Apr.

SHANGHAI, Kobe & Yoko	Kawachi Maru Capt. Nakamura T. 12,500	FRIDAY, 23rd April.
Kobe & Yokohama	Colombo Maru Capt. T. Sakamoto T. 8,000	TUESDAY, 13th April.

NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama	Hitachi Maru Capt. T. Sato T. 9,600	FRI., 16th Apr. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe & Yokohama	Fushimi Maru Capt. Qizawa T. 21,000	TUES., 20th Apr. at 10 a.m.

Fitted with wireless telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Atsuta Maru	16,000 tons	Saturday 10th April
Yasaka	25,000 "	Thursday 22nd April
Miyasaki	16,000 "	" 6th May
Kitano	16,000 "	" 20th May
Fushimi	25,000 "	" 3rd June
Hirano	16,000 "	" 17th June

FOR AMERICA.

Yokohama Maru	12,500 tons	Thursday 15th April
Sado	12,500 "	Tuesday 4th May
Awa	12,500 "	" 18th May
Shidzuoka	12,500 "	Thursday 27th May

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Kansu	10th Apr. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Chenan	11th Apr. at d'light.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Chungking	11th Apr. at d'light.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Teian	13th Apr. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Anhui	13th Apr. at 4 p.m.
TIENSIN	Huichow	15th Apr. at noon.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Chinhua	20th Apr. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming," and "Teian." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships, electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Teian."

SHANGHAI LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Ankui" and "Chenan" and the S.S. "Kanchow," "Liangchow," "Luchow" and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passages apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 22.

Agents.

Hongkong 10th April, 1915.

SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tjitaroom	...	...	SHAI & KOBE	2nd half Mar.
Tjikini	JAPAN	1st half Apr.	JAVA	1st half Apr.
Tjikap	JAPAN	1st half Apr.	JAVA	1st half Apr.
Tjikembang	JAVA	1st half Apr.	JAPAN	2nd half Apr.
Tjikodas	JAVA	2nd half Apr.	SHAI	2nd half Apr.
Tjikmanock	JAVA	1st half May	SHAI	1st half May

x Wireless Telegraphy.
The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574

York Building.

115

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leaves Hongkong
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tuesday, 13th April, at noon.
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 18 knots	" 27th April, at 10.30 a.m.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" 11th May, at noon.
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" 8th June, at noon.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.

First Class to New York.....£60. " " £96.10.

" " San Francisco £45. " " £68.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.
Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

VIA JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, PANAMA, OALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO. THENCE BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES, ETC.

Selyo Maru 14,000 - 15 knots Tuesday, 11th May.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

K. DOI, Acting Agent.

Telephone No. 291

KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Empire	22nd April	20th Apr. at 11 a.m.
Eastern	30th April	13th May "
Aldenharn		21st May "

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light, Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving
Halyang	A. E. Hodgins	TUES., 13th Apr. at 1 p.m.
Haitan	J. W. Evans	FRI., 16th Apr. at 1 p.m.

FOR AMOY AND FOOCHOW.

Halmun.....A. H. Stewart.....SATUR., 10th Apr. at 3 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Halching.....W. C. Passmore.....WED., 14th Apr. at 1 p.m.

Halmun.....A. H. Stewart.....WED., 14th Apr. at 1 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

Nearly 500,000 Tons Added to

U. S. Merchant Marine.

Washington, Feb. 28.—Nearly

a half million tons have been

added to the American merchant

marine since the law admitting

foreign-built vessels to American

registry was passed last August.

To the end of February, 133

foreign-built vessels had been

placed under American registry

with an aggregate tonnage

of 475,525. The Department

of Commerce announced

to-day. Notice was given by the

department that the steamer M.

S. Dollar, of San Francisco, a

British vessel admitted under the

new law, had been suspended

from American registry. No

reason was assigned.

New Wharves for Great Northern.

That the Great Northern and

Northern Pacific system is arrang-

ing as rapidly as conditions will

permit to establish a terminal at

the mouth of the Columbia river

is shown by semi-official advices

just received that the extension

of the big wharves at Flavel is to

be started almost immediately.

The company owns several thou-

sand feet of frontage at that point,

and the plans call for a system of

wharves, including piers and

slips, covering the entire tract.

The first pier and warehouse is

now practically completed, and

during the last few days officials

of the company have been per-

fecting the details for commencing

the construction of the second

pier between now and the 10th of

next month. The intention is to

have that pier completed early in

the summer, so that it can be

used by the line of Japanese

steamers known as the Hill Rail-

road liners. The announcement

says that as soon as this second

pier is finished, work on the third

one will be started, and the con-

struction will be continued until

SHIPPING

VESSELS LOADING.

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 10th Apr. at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN via Weihaiwei	Chipshing	Tues., 13th Apr. at d'light
MOJI, Yokohama & Kobe	Fooksang	Tues., 13th Apr. at d'light
HOIHOW & Haiphong	Loksang	Thur., 15th Apr. at 10 a.m.
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 17th Apr. at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN via W'wei	Cheongshing	Sun., 18th Apr. at d'light
MOJI, Kobe & Yokohama	Lalsang	Tues., 20th Apr. at d'light

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatshing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze, Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dalny, Weihaiwei.
‡ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lanad, Datu, Semporna, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.
For Freight or Passage.

Apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.**
Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM
PACKET CO.PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
Subject to change without Notice.

"SHIRE" LINE SERVICE—HOMEWARD.

For	Steamer	Date of Departure
LONDON	Carnarvonshire	20th April.
LONDON	Monmouthshire	5th June.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER,
SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 9. Agents.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215. Agents.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD
& ENGINEERING Co. OF
HONGKONG, Ltd.
TAIKOO DOCKYARD,
HONGKONG.SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS & REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS,
FORGEWELTERS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS, CON-
STRUCTURAL ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL
ENGINEERS.WELDING & CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE
AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships,
Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of
Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 73' x 88' x 34' 6"

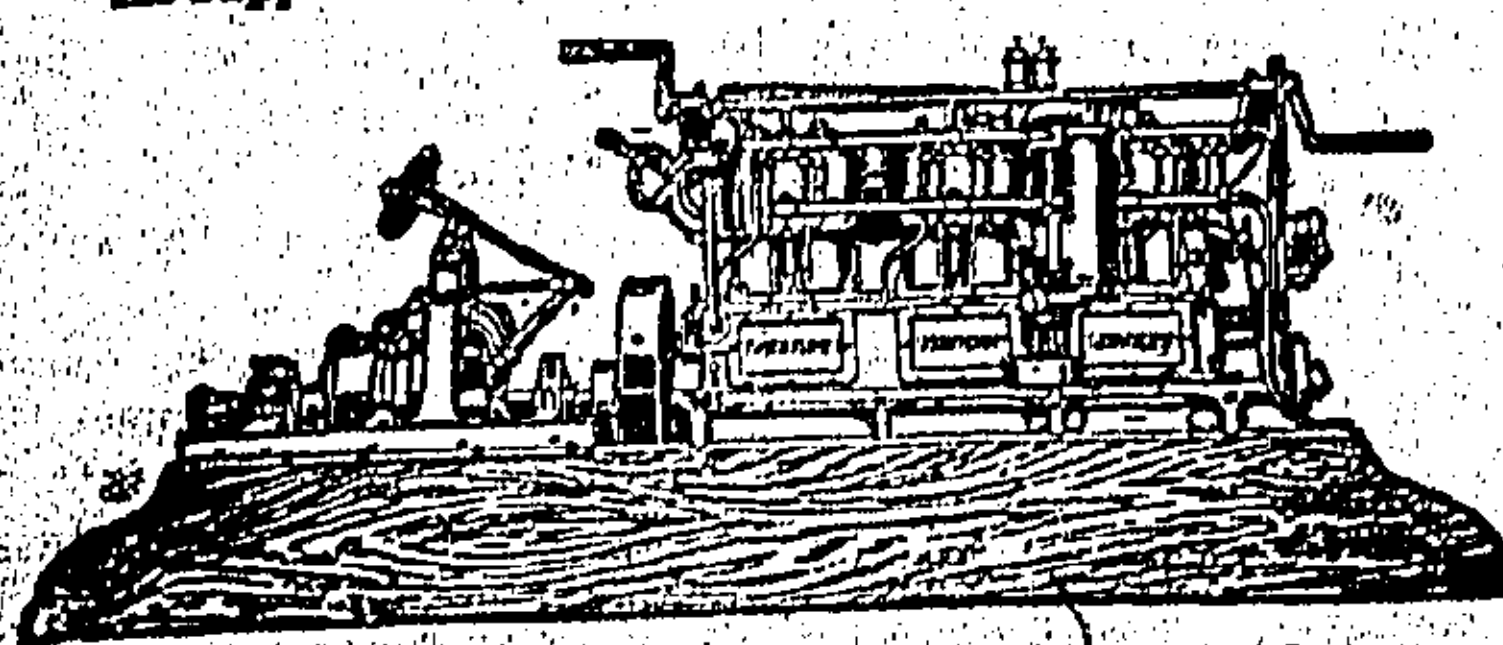
Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons
displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most
efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVER-
HEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons.
50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes,
Rivets, etc.

AGENTS for: **JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.**PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2
150 B. H. P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty & War Office.



O.S. type Motor and Reserve Gear.

B.H.P. Paraffin 70, Petrol 80.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN

BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE

CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR

VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager: 11 a.m. to 12 noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN, AGENTS.

Telephone Address: "TAIKOODOCK."

TELEPHONE No. 221.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be De- spatched.
M'les, L'don via S'pore etc.	Atsuta M.	N. Y. K.	10, Apr.
London via Usual Ports of Call	Oriental	P. & O.	10, Apr.
London	Carshire	J. M. Co.	11, Apr.
Marseilles via Ports	E. Simons	M. M.	17, Apr.
L'don, via S'pore, Pang, & Co.	Nore	P. & O.	23, Apr.
Marseilles, London & Liverpool	Kalomo	B. L. L.	10, May

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

San F'isco via S'hai & Japan etc.	Tenyo M.	T. K. K.	13, Apr.
New York via Suez Canal	Indradeo	S. T. Co.	25, Apr.
San F'isco via M'la & Japan & Co.	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	27, Apr.
New York via Panama Canal	B. Castle	D. & Co.	E. of Apr.
Vancouver via S'hai & Japan etc.	Monteagle	C. P. R.	1, May
San F'co via Manila & Japan & Co.	Mongolia	P. M. Co.	4, May
Mexican, Peruvian and Chile			
Ports via Japan	Seiyo M.	T. K. K.	11, May
San F'co via Manila & Japan & Co.	Persia	P. M. Co.	18, May

AUSTRALIA.

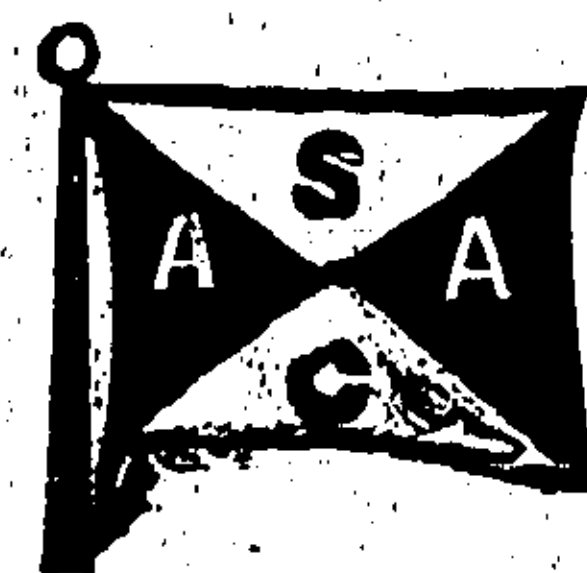
Australian Ports	Changsha	B. & S.	10, Apr.
Australian Ports via Manila	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	16, Apr.
Australian Ports	Empire	G. L. Co.	20, Apr.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Shanghai	Malta	P. & O.	10, Apr.
Shanghai	Chenan	B. & S.	11, Apr.
S'pore, Pang, R'oon & Calcutta	Hakata M.	N. Y. K.	17, Apr.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Cordillera	M. M.	19, Apr.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Neru	M. M.	19, Apr.
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Itoia	D. S. Co.	20, Apr.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Nagoya	P. & O.	3, May
Singapore, Mauritius & South			
African Ports	Salamis	B. L. L.	15, June
Shanghai	Tjipanas	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjitaroom	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjikembang	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, & Co.	Tjikini	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Japan	Tjilatjap	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjimanoeek	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Java	Tjiliwong	J.C.J. L.	S. half O

TO SAIL

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.



AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. Co.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

The s.s. "INDRADEO"

on or about the 25th April.

For freight or information, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,

General Agents.

ELLERMAN LINE.

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS
TO
MARSEILLES, LONDON & LIVERPOOL.

For	Steamer	Sails
MARSEILLES & LONDON	Kalomo	10th May.
"	City of Newcastle	20th May.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 13th March, 1915

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

CANADIAN MAIL.

The C. P. R. s.s. MONTEAGLE left
Vancouver on the 28th March, a.m.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. s.s. PERSIA arrived at San
Francisco on the 28th ult.
The T. K. K. s.s. SHINYO MARU will
next leave Hongkong for San Francisco,
via usual ports, on Tuesday 11th May, at
noon.

The T. K. K. s.s. OHIO MARU will
next leave for San Francisco via usual
ports on Tuesday, the 8th June at noon.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The Australian Oriental Line s.s. TAI-
YUAN left Sydney for Hongkong via
Australian and Philippine Ports on 25th
ult. and may be expected to arrive on or
about 19th April.

The E. & A. s.s. EASTERN left Sydney
for this port on 28th ult. and may be
expected to arrive here on or about 13th
April.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The I. C. S. N. s.s. KUMSANG from
Calcutta is due at Hongkong on the 18th
April.
The I. C. S. N. s.s. CHEONGSHING from
Chefoo is due at Hongkong on the 12th
April.

The I. C. S. N. s.s. LAISANG from
Calcutta is due at Hongkong on the 15th
April.

The S. L. s.s. CARNARVONSHIRE
from Japan & Co. is due at Hongkong on
the 15th April and leaves for London on
the 15th April.

The S. L. s.s. MONMOUTHSHIRE from
London is due at Hongkong on the 17th
May and leaves for Japan & Vladivostok
on the 19th May.

The S. L. s.s. MERIONETHSHIRE from
London is due at Hongkong on the 30th
May and leaves for Japan on the 1st June.

The Bank Line s.s. INVERIC from New
York has arrived at Manila and may be
expected here on the 14th inst.

The s.s. ITOLA from Shanghai Yoko-
hama and Kobe left Moji on the 9th inst.
and may be expected here on or about the
14th inst., a.m.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Tenyo Maru, Jap. s.s., 7,268, S. Togo, 2nd
inst.—San Francisco, 6th ult.
Gen.—T. K. K.

Wimbledon, Br. s.s., 2,436, John Canoll,
3rd inst.—Penang, 22nd ult. Gen.
—D. & Co.

Hasagang, Br. s.s., 1,356, S. Wilds, 3rd
inst.—S. Son, 30th ult. Rice—
T. M. & Co.

Tungus, Nor. s.s., 1,039, O. Cornollers,
5th inst.—Swatow, 4th inst. Rice—
Chinese.

Chung King, Br. s.s., 1,131, R. Lewis, 6th
inst.—Swatow, 5th inst. Rice—
B. & S.

Anna, Norw. s.s., 1,017, T. Oden, 6th inst.
—Bangkok, 30th ult. Rice—T.
& Co.

Yeddo, Swedish s.s., 2,503, J. M. Ranstrom,
6th inst.—Singapore, 31st ult.
Gen.—S. T. Co.

Luchow, Br. s.s., 1,241, Davies, 7th inst.—
Canton, Gen.—B. & S.

Chengtu, Br. s.s., 1,338, Speed, 7th inst.—
Bangkok, Rice—B. & S.

Loongsang, Br. s.s., 1,093, Leas, 7th inst.—
Manila, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Devawongse, Br. s.s., 1,047, Shorer, 7th
inst.—Saigon, Rice—Chinese.

Keijo Maru, Jap. s.s., 714, Midsumi, 7th
inst.—Kobe, Gen.—O. S. K.

Kwanglo, Chi. s.s., 1,468, MoArkur, 7th
inst.—Canton Gen.—C. M. S.

Hokuto Maru, Jap. s.s., 2,426, K. Morita,
7th inst.—Sourabaya, 1st inst.
Sugar—D. & Co.

Chipshing, Br. s.s., 1,199, T. M. Meyrick,
7th inst.—Tientsin, 31st ult. Gen.
—J. M. & Co.

Daiichi Maru, Jap. s.s., 889, S. Tokushige,
8th inst.—Haiphong, 6th inst.
Gen.—O. S. K.

Tjikembang, Dut. s.s., 5,028, Jurriane,
8th inst.—Sourabaya, 2nd inst.
Gen.—J. C. H. L.

American, Br. s.s., 518, Salesoni, 9th inst.—
C. W. Wan, Gen.—Chinese.

Tungshing, Br. s.s., 1,172, Huesey, 9th inst.—
Swatow, 8th inst. Gen.—J. M.
& Co.

Fooksang, Br. s.s., 1,578, T. A. Mitchell,
9th inst.—Singapore, 3rd inst.
Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Phempheng, Br. s.s., 1,055, G. W. Bird, 9th
inst.—Saigon, 4th inst. Rice—
Chinese.

Miami Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,009, T. Tsutsu,
9th inst.—Saigon, 4th inst. Rice—
Chinese.

Teau, Br. s.s., 1,300, J. Walker, 9th inst.—
Manila, 6th inst. Gen.—B. & S.

TO SAIL

CANADIAN PACIFIC
RAILWAY CO.'S

STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE INTERMEDIATE STEAMSHIP

MONTEAGLE

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR
VANCOUVERAccepting Cargo and Passengers for Canada, the United States,
West Indies, London, etc.

1st May and 3rd July.

Subsequent dates of sailing will be announced later.

Passage Rates:—

VANCOUVER £31; LONDON £43 & £45.

Rates to other points furnished upon application.

For Freight or Passage apply—

D. W. CRADDOCK,

Hongkong, 18th January, 1915.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON,
VIA PANAMA

For Freight etc. apply to

THE BANK LINE LIMITED
General Agents.

Hongkong, 29th January, 1915.

CONSIGNEES

EAST ASIATIC COMPANY,
LIMITED.
COPENHAGEN.NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
THE Steamship

"MAGDALA,"

having arrived, Consignees of
cargo are hereby informed that
their Goods, with the exception
of Opium, Treasure and Valu-
ables, are being landed and stored
at their risk into the hazardous
and/or extra hazardous Godowns
of the Hongkong and Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Company,
Limited, Kowloon, whence de-
livery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after
the Goods have left the Godowns,
and all goods remaining undeliv-
ered after the 12th of April,
will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and dam-
aged Goods are to be left in the
Godowns where they will be ex-
amined on the 12th of April,
at 10 a.m.

All claims must reach us before
the 19th of April, 1915, or they
will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be

effected.

Bills of lading will be counter-
signed by the undersigned.

THORESEN & Co.

Agents.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1915.

TO SAIL

RA. THE INDLIN Ltd.

For Boston & New York,

via Suez.

For Freight, Passage and
Further Particulars, apply to:—**JARDINE, MATHESON
& CO., LTD.**

Agents.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ex. No. 9.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1915.

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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1915.

A STUDY OF VON HINDENBURG

And the Failure of Most German Generals.

There is an excellent story current just now, says an exchange, which is not only amusing, but illuminating, and that for the reason that it was made in Germany and may be supposed, in some measure, to reflect German opinion. It takes the form of a forecast of the discussion of the terms of peace. Germany has won, and makes three demands upon England. First: an indemnity of a thousand million sterling. It is accepted. Second: the transfer of the British fleet to Germany. Even that is accepted. Third: the transfer to England of the German *corps diplomatique*. It is too much. No, says John Bull, rather than that we will fight to the last drop of our blood.

It may be that there will soon be a revised version of that story in which the final demand of Germany will be that, having agreed to take her diplomats, we shall take her generals as well. For if the diplomacy of Germany has revealed a capacity for blundering that has astonished all the world (with, perhaps, the exception of Mr. Bernard Shaw, who still seems to preserve a childlike faith in the Wilhelmstrasse) her generalship has been hardly less conspicuous for its failure.

Bismarck and the Generals. Nor is this a matter for astonishment. One of the ablest critics of the war of 1870 has said that the Prussian generalship in that struggle was inferior to anything in military history except the French generalship. And Bismarck's view was hardly less contemptuous. Through the letters which he wrote to his wife during the war there runs a note of unceasing complaint against the incompetence of the generals. He respects "good old von Moltke" and von Roon; but for the rest he has the most withering scorn. They blunder and blunder, and it is only the bravery of the men, he says, that saves the day.

The truth probably is that the Prussian genius is too mechanical and too doctrinaire to be productive of the highest qualities of generalship. It is governed by formulas, and if the formulas fail it lacks that swift adaptability to new conditions which is the secret of success. The great maxim of Napoleon "Je m'engage, et puis je vois" has no place in its iron regulations, and it would shudder at the empirical daring that makes Sir John French the terror of dull orthodoxy and the most brilliant general in the field today. There is no theory that Sir John French will not outguess if the occasion demands it, for he is the master and not the slave of his theories. But the Prussian's pathetic faith in his machine and his theories survives all disaster, and after six months of terrible experience his men are still sent in close formation to the slaughter.

"Nerves." It is the consciousness of his failure in generalship that is the secret of the extraordinary hero-worship of which Von Hindenburg has been made the subject throughout Germany. The psychology of a people is the truest guide to the realities of the situation. Von Hindenburg himself has said that the war will be won by the side with the steepest nerves. Now nothing is more remarkable than the contrast between the temper of Paris and London and the temper of Berlin. Both in France and in England there is a sense of resolution, equally removed from fear and extravagant hope. Throughout

the war there have been no popular demonstrations, no "Maffeking", no ebullitions of hate or Jingo frenzy. The temper has been steady, grave, determined and very silent. It is to Prussia that we have to go for the emotions of the war. An American who was recently in Berlin has described to me his visit to a concert at a covered beer-garden there. The patriotic songs passed with ordinary applause; but at the "Hymn of Hate" the whole audience leapt on to the chairs and tables in a frenzy of passion. That scene would not be thinkable to day in either London or Paris. Its significance is in the fact that Hate is the child of Fear.

The Hero. But even more symptomatic of the "nerves" of Germany is the idolatry of Hindenburg. It has lost something of its freshness today, for weary months have passed and Warsaw remains unoccupied. But he is still the one hope in the general bankruptcy of German generalship, the one leader to whom Germany looks. It cannot surrender its faith in him without surrendering its faith in itself. There is no parallel to the infantile enthusiasm that his name has evoked. If he descended like an archangel from the skies and swept the Russian Armies before him into the Black Sea there could have been no more extravagant acclamation. Towns and villages have been renamed after him; the Hindenburgstrasse has become as common as the Friedrichstrasse; the Universities have showered their dignities upon him; Hindenburg marches by the score have come for his acceptance; hundreds of eager merchants have implored him to permit them to associate his name with their products; honours and gifts, telegrams and decorations have inundated him beyond any precedent.

When one compares this prodigality of premature gratitude with the niggardly story of 1870 and remembers the growls of Bismarck because his son "Bill" after risking his life before Metz, could not, for all his father's influence, get a trifling recognition as a reward, we understand the change that has come over Prussia in the interval. This shallow emotionalism is a new growth. It springs from the same root as the sentimental considerations which have so largely governed German military action in the field, leading generals to attempt tasks not for practical reasons but in order to keep an anniversary, or to placate popular opinion, or to conceal a real reverse by a worthless demonstration or by actual falsification. All this is so unlike the Prussian spirit of 1870 as to predicate a new people.

His Great Feat. Now undoubtedly the achievement which gave rise to this extravagant adulation of Hindenburg was a very notable thing. The victory of the Masurian lakes, which resulted in the destruction of three Russian army corps and the suicide of General Samsonov is the one indisputable triumph in the field on a large scale that can be put to Germany's credit at the end of six months' war. Its military consequence has much diminished since the affair took place. Measured by the standards of past wars, it was one of the greatest and most complete disasters in history, and in the horror of its circumstances—the shrieks of hosts of men and horses sucked into those terrible swamps are said to have driven even some of the German officers insane—it has rarely been paralleled. But in the perspective of this vast war it is seen to shrink to small military dimensions. Its momentary effect was great; but it was a self-contained incident and left little permanent influence on the campaign, such as that left by the much less decisive defeat on the Marne, which changed the whole current of the war.

Why He Won. But that it discovered a man of bold, original powers among the common-places, "card-index" minds of the Prussian military hierarchy is clear. "Old Hindenburg," as they call him affectionately—he is not old as generalship in this war goes, being only 87—belongs to that type which in normal times is dismissed by conventional official routine as a crank and in times of stress is found to be a genius. The special subject of his supposed crankiness was the Masurian lakes. About the military meaning of this marshy region there were two views in Germany. The popular view was that, in the event of war, the Russians must not be permitted to reach this region. The heterodox view was that of Hindenburg, who maintained that the Russians must be forced into the Masurian lakes. To this view he clung with an obstinacy that made him something of a jester, and when he heard that the Reichstag was about to consider a scheme for draining his beloved marshes and bringing the land under cultivation he descended like a whirlwind on deputies and party leaders, and when all this failed, carried his cause to the Kaiser himself. There he prevailed. The marshes were saved and "old Hindenburg" went on with his study of the region and every year at manoeuvres punctually drove the "Russian" enemy into the swamps. "To-day we shall have a bath" was the proverbial saying of the soldiers when old Hindenburg was against them. They knew that everything they could do was unavailing, says a German military student of Hindenburg's career. "If they attacked from the left, or from the right, if they made a frontal attack or if they chased the enemy from the rear, if they were few or many, the end was always the same, Hindenburg entangled them hopelessly among the Masurian lakes. When the signal to break off the manoeuvres was heard, the red army was invariably standing up to its neck in water."

A Garrulous General. But when the war came, Hindenburg was in retirement at Hanover and forgotten. Weeks passed and his offer of service was ignored and meantime the Russians were overrunning East Prussia. Then the boycott collapsed. "Suddenly," to use his own words, "there came a telegram informing me that the Emperor commissioned me to command the Eastern army. I really only had time to buy some woollen underclothing and to make my old uniform presentable again. Then came sleeping cars, saloon cars, locomotives—and so I journeyed to East Prussia like a prince. And so far everything has gone jolly well."

For he is garrulous old boy. Perhaps it was that quality that made him distrusted, for there is a prejudice in favour of the silent man, who, after all, may only be silent because he is dull. Hindenburg is neither silent nor dull. He has something of the territorial squire and physical enjoyment of his job that characterises Lord Fisher, and he accepts the hero worship of Germany with the unreserved delight of a hungry boy who finds himself suddenly at the table of the Carlton or the Ritz. And he has humour. "Somebody," he says, "recently wrote to tell me that I should keep marching along the bank of a certain river—straight on to the Paterburg. It isn't a bad idea, and if the Russians would promise to keep on the other bank perhaps I would do it." He takes all the advice, and foot-warmer and dignities that are showered on him cheerfully, but he is weary of receiving remedies for gall-stones. "Those gall-stones," he says, "are the plague of my life. Not a day passes without my getting sovereign remedies for them sent to me, whereas I never suffered from them in my life."

The Campaign in Poland. His failure to reach Warsaw has dimmed his lustre, for in war it is the positive achievements alone which command popular applause. But it is probable that in military history Hindenburg's campaign in Poland will rank as a monumental experiment in strategy. The first joint against the "Vistula," followed by the apparent forced withdrawal to Silesia and from thence the sudden descent upon Central Poland, was an heroic conception, and though it failed in its positive object it succeeded in a negative purpose not less important. It changed the theatre of war and destroyed the menace to Cracow and with it the threatened occupation of the great province of Silesia from which the resources of the enemy are largely drawn. In co-operation it is the biggest thing the enemy has done in the field, and if it has failed in its main object it is because Germany has undertaken a task which broke Napoleon, and undertaken it, as it were, with one hand. Hindenburg is not a Napoleon; but he is a very considerable general and so long as he is in the field we must look for bold and imaginative strategy.

He will not save Germany any more than the superlative genius of Lee could save the Confederate cause; but he does redeem German generalship from the second-rateness which is its prevailing characteristic. Von Moltke, who was apparently never more than the shadow of a great name, has fallen; von Kluck has not rehabilitated himself since, in averting from his path to Paris, he made his fatal march across the English front; von Hansen has been under a cloud since the same now distant occasion; the Crown Prince has become a jest; the Crown Prince of Bavaria has only distinguished himself by a very foolish and unsoldierly attack on England; and the Kaiser's intervention has been attended with unvarying failure.

If Bismarck could revisit the field of battle, what apoplectic wrath would fill the old man at the spectacle that German generalship presents to-day. What letters he would write to his wife. What brutal things he would say about the supreme War Lord. But I think he would have a respectful word for "Old Hindenburg."

Tommy as a Malay Conversationalist. The following is taken from the *Malay Mail*:—Scene, Johnston's Pier, Singapore. A gunner Tommy falls into the sea; an Asiatic sitting on bottom step makes no effort to help, so his pals drag him out. Tommy, who only knows three words of Malay, makes straight for the Malay and says:—"You're the bloke that saw me 'jatohing' in the 'Ayer minum' 'card-me' 'pangiling' and sets there 'tid'aping. Take that!"

London Dock Accommodation. For the purpose of relieving congestion the Port of London Authority have during the last few weeks, says the *Globe*, sanctioned the provision of a large amount of extra accommodation at their docks, including the construction of two sheds on the north side of the South-West India Dock, two sheds at the Tilbury Dock, three additional floors to No. 1 warehouse, West India Dock, and the conversion of some disused covered sidings at the Millwall Dock into a shed suitable for the storage of goods. The total area of the new floor space will be 350,000 square feet, equal to a storage capacity of 35,000 tons, at the cost to the Authority will be £40,000. Moreover, 50,000 feet of the new ferro concrete sorting shed under construction at the Royal Albert Dock is now being brought into use for storage purposes.

WITH THE ENEMY.

A View of Germany from Within.

A Neutral Observer discusses in the following article published in the *Times* of February 16, the second of a series he is contributing to that paper on his journey through Germany and Austria-Hungary—the measures being taken by the German Government to economise the food stores of the country so as to counteract the effect of the interruption of supplies from abroad. He says the Germans realise that they must now rely on themselves alone in the matter of food supply, and that there is a grim determination on their part to fight to the bitter end. He writes:—

After six months of war Germany seems to me almost as strong as on the first day, closely apert, little disturbed. The civil life of the nation appears to continue as in time of peace. To underestimate Germany's military resources would be very short-sighted. Military authorities state that her class of 1915, some 750,000 able-bodied, picked men, has not been called out. Apart from these, the numbers of "untrained Landwehr and Landsturm" would run into millions. Though arms and ammunition factories are working night and day, I have it from a reliable source that Germany is only just beginning to use her 1914 small arms ammunition. In connection with the question of ordnance it is interesting that I was unable to find a single person, military, official, or otherwise, who had actually seen one of the 42cm. mortars which are supposed to be used to have reduced Belgian and French fortresses. That two or three such guns exist was affirmed by all, but whether they are a success seems questionable. The photographs of the large batteries seen everywhere, pretending to be the famous Krupp 42cm. guns, are in reality, not German at all, but Austrian from the Skoda Works at Pilsen, and are 30.5cm. in calibre. They have been of great service to Germany because of the ease of transportation by motor lorries. They have done practically all the work credited to their larger and more notorious confreres.

The question of the deficiency of copper is being vigorously met by the opening up of mines which, in ordinary times, could not be profitably worked, but are able now to provide a material increase in the supply of that metal. Other sources of copper, such as poles and pans and telegraph wires, are being considered as of possible service, and as a German acquaintance remarked to me, pointing to a building with a domed copper roof that was something of an eyesore, "That may be a failure architecturally, but it is valuable as a copper mine." The seizure of Galicia by the Russians, and the consequent stoppage of the supply of petrol, was one of the severest blows to Germany, which relies chiefly on motor transport for military purposes, and particularly for its aeroplanes and Zeppelins, not to mention the countless motors used for private purposes. It is unquestionably true that the situation was serious. For a time all private motor traffic was at a standstill. But now benzol, as it is called, which is easily and cheaply obtained in great quantities from coal, has taken the place of petrol. The coal is thereby converted to coke, and with painstaking thoroughness, the German Government set about to find a market for the great coke supply that was thus created. Locomotives are being converted to burn coke economically, in place of coal, as are other steam engines and furnaces. So that to-day, notwithstanding the enormous consumption of benzol

for military use, the supply is more than equal to the demand, and taxi-cab and other motor traffic has again resumed almost normal proportions.

The State Seizure of Cereals. The question of wheat and other cereals, of which there is an undoubted scarcity, is more complicated. Patriotism, though fervent in Germany, never for a moment transcends financial self-interest. And so the seizure of the cereal supply by the Government was absolutely necessary in order to prevent prices from becoming prohibitive. That this measure was so long delayed and not taken the first day of the war, as advocated by the leading German economists, is due to the influence of the Agrarian Party. The wheat supply is far shorter than is generally known, as the last harvest, though heralded as extraordinarily good, was a matter of fact, below the average. The small farmer, misled by false reports, and believing in a large supply of grain, used much corn as fodder for cattle, and the only way to check this was by the Government intervention. It will surprise many to know, on the authority of an eminent economist, that had the measures not been taken in time, only enough wheat remained in the country to satisfy the demand up to March 15.

It must be remembered, however, that wheat bread is not the staple food of the country, and that the supply of rye is more plentiful. Rousanis is being coaxed to supplement the deficit, and, I am told, Russian merchants of German sympathies have managed to ship considerable quantities to Baltic ports. Bread is undoubtedly disappearing from the German table and, what is perhaps more interesting, is daily becoming more indigestible and inedible. As the Oberbürgermeister of one of the chief industrial centres in Southern Germany told me:—"We want our bread to be nourishing, but it must no longer be a Leckerbissen (tit-bit) for the people." And, with true German thoroughness, his particular Lord Mayor has succeeded, for in his city the bread is the worst in all Germany!

The Possibility of Starvation. Ever since the beginning of the present war the thinking people of Germany have been asking themselves:—"In case of a long-continued struggle, cut off, as we undoubtedly shall be, from customary imports, can we hold out?" For with the entrance of England into the conflict every German realised that it was a life and death struggle, and that the matter of an adequate food supply would be vital. Already, in September, the English-Austrian hunger-plan, perhaps best translated, according to the German mind, by "The English endeavour to starve Germany, man, woman, and child, to death," became the object of academic solicitude. Investigation was made, and it was determined exactly how many calories (88,649 thousand millions) and how many tons Elweiss (protein) (2,281,900 tons) were required to keep the population alive for one year. And it was ascertained that, under normal conditions, 20 per cent. of the calories and 28 per cent. of the protein had to be supplied from abroad. To devise a plan for making up the deficit and to make the country self-supporting has been the chief endeavour of many of Germany's leading economists. The problem is one to delight the German mind.

Every possible effort is being made to preserve for the future such perishable stores as are now in the market. It has been carefully determined whether, under given conditions, it will be more advantageous to keep a cow alive and obtain milk, butter, and cheese from day to day, and the meat at some future time, or to slaughter it, to save the food which it would consume and

SOUTH AFRICAN REBELS.

Merciful Policy Fore-shadowed.

A Reuter telegram from Pietermaritzburg states that Sir Thomas Watt, Minister for Public Works, in an interview, declared that the Government did not intend to adopt stringent measures with the rank and file of the rebels.

He remarked that it was impossible to return to the days of Jeffreys and the Bloody Circuit, and he did not sympathise with any demand to give the hangman plenty of work. Modern justice in civilized countries was to deal leniently.

The leaders of the South African rebellion would be tried for high treason. In addition to any punishment, the Minister continued, the rebels were also liable to be sued for looting and for the damage caused by themselves or by those with whom they had associated, and undoubtedly means, whether leaders or not, would lose all their property. The Government was, in fact, considering proposed legislation on the subject.

Referring to the German South-west Africa campaign, Sir Thomas Watt emphasised the necessity of devoting the whole energies of the Union to it, even if it cost the last shilling. He thought that with good luck and guidance they ought to accomplish the campaign in six months, but even if it took six years they must do it.

The Minister furnished an interesting sidelight on the recent fights with rebels. Asked whether the Union troops had orders not to fire, he said, "Quite right, too. The time to shoot was when the rebels did."

There had been regrettable loss of life on both sides, but he was convinced that many more loyalists would have been killed if some people had had their way because the rebellion would still be in full blast and the rebels would be desperate men.

If, continued Sir Thomas, General Botha had acted with the thorough-going severity of the Duke of Cumberland in suppressing the 1745 rebellion, he might like Cumberland have been acclaimed by a section of the people as the saviour of his country, but he would, also like Cumberland, have gone down to posterity by another name.

Which might be of greater caloric value to man? With all seriousness it is being urged that Germans should be content to use less starch in their laundries, as this means a "definite" saving of possible foodstuffs (potatoes and rice). Every German housewife is invited to attend lectures where a more tasteful and nutritious advantage method of cooking vegetables is scientifically explained. An understanding of German character will preclude any possibility of drawing rash conclusions that these measures mean that Germany is on the verge of starvation. It must be remembered that the German is to be accustomed to police regulations, so used to being told what to do, and how to do it, that it is incumbent on the Government to take precautionary measures to ensure a steady and well-balanced food supply long before they are actually needed. This is what is taking place.

In the early months of war "starvation" was only discussed by theorists; but, with the beginning of the fifth month the stark reality of the actual possibility of a deficiency of food was impressed on the people by a series of official proclamations. By the cutting-off of supplies from abroad the Germans have been thrown back on themselves. They realise that they must now rely on themselves alone, and yet I found no weakening of spirit anywhere, but rather a determination to fight to the bitter end.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

SECOND EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1915.

THE BOY SCOUT MOVEMENT.

Planning for A Central Hall.

The need of a central meeting place for Boy Scouts has long been felt in Hongkong, and last evening, in the drawing room at the Hongkong Hotel, on the initiative of Major Bowen, A.P.D. (Chief Scoutmaster) a meeting was held to discuss the project. There were present Commodore R. H. Anstruther, R.N., Commander Basil Taylor, R.N., Major Bowen, Captain C. E. Evans, R.E., Lieut. Kennedy, 13th Infantry, Mr. and Mrs. E. Ralphs, Mrs. Rayner, Miss Skinner, Scoutmasters A. J. Edwards, G. E. Roylance, and J. M. Braga, Mr. E. Farrell, and four Patrol leaders from St. Joseph's troop.

Major Bowen, at the outset, expressed the regret they would feel at the loss of Commander Taylor, who had done most valuable work for the movement. He took over the "Wolf Cubes" from Miss Skinner, who started them about six months ago, and did good work in a short time. They would be glad to hear that Captain Evans had consented to take his place. (Applauded.) As they knew, he (Major Bowen) would be leaving shortly, and his place would be filled by Lieut. Kennedy, whose commanding officer, Major Nicholson, had promised to help him. (Applauded.)

Speaking on the question of the proposed Hall, Major Bowen said it was not merely a desideratum, but a necessity. The Scouts must have some central place of assembly for the whole of the troops, not different meeting places for individual troops. They had for some time looked out for a likely place, and a fund was started for this purpose about a year ago. About \$1,300 was collected, but the conditions stipulated by the donors as to the disposition of the money were such that very little was left over for the proposed Hall. Ultimately, with the cordial assistance of Major Mollard, who was very keen, he approached the Military Authorities, and succeeded in obtaining the least of a piece of ground at the back of the Detention Barracks, which, when the brushwood and trees had been removed, would provide a central and suitable site for the Hall. The then Chief Engineer (Colonel Baker Brown) undertook to let them have the ground as an encroachment at the nominal rent of \$3 a year, making a stipulation that they might be to find out at any time if the ground was required by the Military Authorities, which stipulation, he thought, was not likely to be enforced. Major Pyne was also very sympathetic, and drew a rough plan of the proposed hall, but from lack of funds the actual lease of the ground had never been drawn up. They had had the use of it, however, on two occasions. The proposed building would be 50 ft. by 30 ft., and would be most suitable. A Chinese contractor had also drawn up a plan, and he said that he thought the Hall would cost \$1,600 to erect. At any rate a small sum of \$2,000 would be sufficient. Fittings, gymnastic appliances, lighting, etc., would increase this amount probably by about a fifth. The Hall would of course be for the use of the whole of the Scouts—seniors, juniors, and even Cubs of three years. (Laughter.) Sir Paul Chater had been approached on the matter, and was very sympathetic. He agreed to start a fund, stipulating that it should be under the patronage of Lady May, and that Mrs. Stabb should be the Hon. Treasurer of the Fund. Major Bowen suggested that a Committee be formed to raise the money required, and place it to an account at the

HONGKONG TRADE.

State of the Local Market.

The following extracts are from the Fortnightly Price Current and Market Report issued by the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce under date of April 9:—

Cotton Piece Goods.—The Manchester market has again advanced and spot Mid. American is quoted at 5.00. No sales from first hands are reported and many dealers have gone away to celebrate the annual festival of Ching Ming which commenced on the 8th inst. and will continue for one month from that date. Clearances are very fair.

Fancy Cotton Goods.—There is no change to report.

Cotton Yarn.—An improvement set in both as regards quantities sold and prices realised, which advanced \$1 to \$2 per bale in sympathy with producing markets. Quotations are:—No. 10s at \$78/108. No. 12s at \$83/100. No. 16s at \$95/110. No. 20s at \$94/123. Arrivals 7,000 bales. Sales 6,000 bales. Shipments Nil. Unsold stock 48,000 bales. Bargains 10,000 bales.

Woolens.—No business doing, as dealers will not pay up war prices for the few quantities that are in demand. On the other hand, there are considerable stocks of woolens here for which there was formerly a demand, but which cannot be sold at all at present.

Metals.—Bars, rails and steel plate cuttings have been the medium of fair business during the interval since last report. Dealers are beginning to realise that higher prices will have to be paid, if they wish to replenish their stocks. Locally prices have changed little.

Flour Market Report.—American Market: Wheat has ruled very steady and with only a small demand flour prices remain unchanged. Local Market: The lack of demand is still in evidence and stocks remain at about 1,000,000 bags. Quotations are unchanged.

Opium.—Bengal Market. Absence of fresh business is still the ruling feature and quotations remain as follows:—Patna, New \$9,325.00, Old \$9,200.00, V. Old \$9,100.00. Benares, New \$9,050.00, Old \$8,925.00, V. Old \$8,825.00. Malwa Market: There is no change from the state of inactivity. Values are unaltered. New to 3 years drug, \$9,300.00. Older, \$9,400.00.

Silk.—Messrs. Herbert Dent and Co.'s Canton Silk Circular, dated March 13, states:—Stock:—2,000 bales. Market:—Silk: Business opened after the China New Year with some briskness, dealers being disposed to realise and to meet buyers. About the 9th November Exchange began to rise owing to dearer silver being reported, and this checked further settlements to the time of writing. The settlements for Europe are moderate, those for America relatively large. Waste:—Quite a demand and large settlements made at \$144 and \$146. Dealers are now asking \$150 per picul.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. under Mr. Stabb. He thought the building should be proceeded with as soon as possible and it would certainly be a boon if it could be erected before the next winter. For his own part, he was glad to be able to do this last "Scout action" in Hongkong and wished the project every success.

Captain Evans agreed to arrange for the construction of the building, and it was left to the various Scoutmasters to collect funds from their friends and those interested.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

French Reports.

(Havas Telegram.)

French Government Stock now stands at Fr. 72.75. Yesterday very bad weather prevailed. We kept all the gains made previously, repulsing counter-attacks at Eparges and Bois d'Ailly, inflicting very heavy losses on the Germans and taking numerous prisoners.

We progressed between the Meuse and Moselle rivers and east of Verdun.

Today during artillery fighting in Belgium, the Aisne, Rheims and the eastern region, we repulsed numerous attacks, notably at Eparges, where enemy corpses were spread all over the battlefield. We carried a trench at Bois Brule.

Petrograd:—In the Carpathians we progressed in the Uzjok region, occupying all the important summits on the Deskil chain and taking 2,000 prisoners on the 5th inst.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

Figures Concerning the Far East.

The trade and navigation returns of the United Kingdom for February, issued by the Board of Trade, show a decrease in exports but an increase in imports as compared with the totals for February, 1914. The volume of foreign trade, for the month, that is, exports and imports together, declined by £11,869,097, as compared with the figures for the corresponding month of last year. The total of exports and the aggregate of imports for February, 1913, February, 1914, and February, 1915, were as under:—

Exports. 1913, £40,472,743; 1914, £41,261,797; 1915, £28,176,037.

Imports. 1913, £63,787,150; 1914, £62,058,051; 1915, £65,268,814.

Thus, the exports for the month were lower by £15,084,860 than in February, 1914, and by £13,095,806 than in February, 1913; while the imports for the month were higher by £2,215,163 than in February, 1914, and by £1,481,064 than in February, 1913. This is the first increase in imports recorded since the war broke out, and, although it is largely due to the higher prices of furs, duffels, wool, and other articles, it shows to how small an extent the war and the German "blockade" has affected our foreign trade.

With reference to our Far Eastern trade, it will be seen by the figures set out below that our exports of linen yarn, cotton piece-goods, and linen piece-goods are small compared with last year in the case of each outlet. This remark also applies to ship, bridge, and boiler plates, black sheets (although the value is higher on account of the rise in prices), tubes, pipes, and fittings, and such like commodities. More unenumerated manufactures of iron and steel were sent to the Straits Settlements last month than in February, 1914, but the value of rail locomotives exported to the Straits last year fell from £12,190 to £278 last month, and from £23,756 to £556 in the first two months of the year. The textile machinery consigned to Japan in the first two months of the current year was valued at £9,001, against £86,120 in the corresponding period of 1914. Coming to imports, it may be noted that the increase in the quantity of tea bought from China was 761,478 lbs., while that imported from Java and the Netherlands was 1,730,026 lbs. less than in February of last year. The silk imports from China and Japan show large increases, while further big quantities of sugar were sent from Java. To the total of raw rubber imported during the

ORGAN RECITAL.

The Programme for Monday.

Below is the programme for the organ recital to be given by Mr. Denman Fuller, F.R.C.O., L.R.A.M., at St. John's Cathedral on Monday, commencing at 5.30 p.m.:—

Fantasia and Fugue in G minor, Bach.

In the Spring, S. Eisloff.

Recit. and Air, "Thus saith the Lord," Handel. Mr. H. E. Mariel.

Offertoire for Easter Day, Bistate Hymn 136.

Le Carrillon, W. Wolstenholme.

Solo "Soul of mine" E. Barnes.

Mr. H. E. Mariel.

The Storm, Lemmens.

This is the last of the present series of recitals.

Theft of Clothing.

A Chinese Engineer, residing at 51, Nallah Lane, reports to the Police that some person has stolen \$10.50 worth of clothing from him.

month, namely, 13,922 centals; may be added 881 centals of waste and reclaimed rubber not included in the 1915 figures, making a total of 140,103 centals, with a value of £1,475,706, against 144,604 centals, with a value of £1,556,939 in February, 1914.—*L. and C. Express.*

MILITANT MEXICO.

British and American Subjects Attacked.

Washington, March 12. Official dispatches received here state that a British house was looted and about a hundred persons were injured in the disorders which prevailed in the time which elapsed between the evacuation of Mexico City by General Obregon and the entry of the Zapatistas.

A despatch received by the State Department says that the Zapatistas yesterday killed a prominent American citizen named John B. McManus, who had the United States flag flying over his house. The Brazilian Minister has sealed the doors of the house.

The latter message was read at a Cabinet meeting. It is known that President Wilson considered this despatch very serious. Mr. Bryan has promised a full investigation into the matter. In the meantime no representations will be made to General Carranza until details have been received.

It is also reported that four Spaniards and one Swede have been killed. Mr. Bryan has issued a statement that General Obregon evacuated the Mexican capital on the night of March 10. The statement says that there was some looting at Popotla, a suburb, but there was no general looting or disorder, and order now prevails.

BRITISH TRADE IN CHINA.

Pointed Questions by Mr. Gershom Stewart.

In the House of Commons, on March 11, Mr. Gershom Stewart asked the President of the Board of Trade whether firms in this country have been doing business with German firms in China since the declaration of war; whether merchandise is being carried for Germans firms in British ships and financed by British banks; whether some of the principal German firms in China are branches of their head offices in Germany to whom the profits on trading referred to will eventually accrue; if so, whether he would give the names of the firms interested in this trade; and would he use his influence to ensure that the requirements of our Chinese customers are supplied through British firms whose profits, if any, may eventually come back to this country, not to Germany.

Mr. Runciman replied that the emergency regulations did not prohibit trade with German firms and branches in China. The Government was, however, doing all it could to have such business transferred to British firms. Such firms could not be treated as though they traded in German colonies. He could not see his way to publish the names asked for.

Mr. Stewart asked the President of the Board of Trade whether German residents in China have actively encouraged a propaganda among Chinese, in the Press and otherwise, hostile to Great Britain and her Allies; whether a meeting was recently held in Shanghai at which German residents resolved to do their best to injure British trade in China; and, if so, whether steps would be taken to prevent British traders from trading with Germans in China.

Sir Edward Grey, who replied, said that Germans in China were believed so to have acted, and admitted that the meeting had been held in Shanghai. The proclamation against trading with the enemy had been imposed upon British subjects in China, and it had further been intimated that any trading not covered by that proclamation was undesirable.

Mr. Stewart asked the President of the Board of Trade whether the opinion expressed in *The Board of Trade Journal* of D.C. 31, 1914, page 891, that transactions between British traders and German subjects commercially domiciled in China are undesirable at the present time still holds good; and whether His Majesty's Government would take steps to ensure that those firms who, in defiance of the above opinion, continue to trade with German firms in China, get no advantage over those firms who, in deference to the above opinion, do not do so.

Mr. Runciman replied that it was still the opinion of the Government that such trading was undesirable, and, moreover, disadvantageous to the firms concerned in it.

Mr. Stewart: Is the Foreign Secretary aware that the Germans are boasting that we cannot carry on our own trade without their assistance, and that our prestige with the Chinese is very much impaired?

Sir E. Grey: I have not seen that particular statement, but I dare say it is only in character with other statements made from the same quarter, to which very little importance need be attached (Cheers.)

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

Some Views by Lord Bryce.

The *Daily Chronicle* on February 27 published the following article, entitled "The Position of the United States in the War," by Viscount Bryce, former British Ambassador to the United States:—

"As there never has been any war which affected neutral countries so deeply and in so many ways, neither has there ever been any in which the belligerents were so anxious to have the moral support of neutral countries and to know what were the ideas and judgments of those who as spectators could think and judge impartially. Englishmen are, of course, specially interested in knowing what the people of the United States think. Like most other persons who spent some time in the United States, I have found myself constantly questioned about American public opinion and the attitude of the American Government. As neither of these things seems to be daily understood here, it may be worth while to put on paper the impressions I have been deriving from many private letters which have reached me, some of them from men of distinction and weight in America who comprehend the mind of their countrymen as no stranger can do and whom I know to be calm, dispassionate and penetrating observers of current events.

"As to the general feeling in the United States, my correspondents entirely agree with what may be gathered from the leading American journals. The vast majority of the people condemn the German Government, laying the blame for the outbreak of the strife upon it and Austria. This they do not from racial sympathy with England, nor from their traditional friendliness to France, but because their reading of the diplomatic correspondence in the first half of August convinced them that Germany was the aggressor and had put herself utterly in the wrong by the invasion of Belgium.

"To this conviction they have adhered despite the unrelenting efforts of an elaborate German propaganda to bring them round. The conviction has, in fact, been deepened by indignation at the treatment which Belgium was made to suffer, and it was further deepened as time went on by what they learned about the character of the Government in Germany and the spirit of the military caste which dominates that country. The reading of General von Bernhardi and his school has affected them just as it affected us. A devoutly attached to their own democratic institutions, they think that freedom is at issue in this conflict, because the ruling powers in Germany hate democracy and would like to quell it wherever they could.

"Upon the minor issues some among them might side sometimes with Germany, sometimes with the Allies, but on the main and vital issues they are all clear. To their eyes Germany stands against freedom; England and France stand for it.

"Of the small minority—I have heard it put at less than 10 per cent.—who support the German cause, nearly all are men of German birth, who have naturally retained their attachment for their mother country and who hold that Germany is the injured party, that she is the champion of civilization against Russia, and that Belgium has only herself to blame for having attempted a vain resistance. There are also Germans of the second generation who take this view. Americans tell me that they are very few. Anyhow, it is a complete error to assume that the bulk of those who bear German names and own to German blood belong to the pro-German party. Children of European

"FRANCE WILL TRIUMPH."

"Let My Sacrifice be Example."

Paris, Feb. 5.—The *Temps* publishes the following story of the death of General Bridoux, taken from the notebook of an army surgeon just returned from captivity in Germany:—

"I passed yesterday through one of the most touching experiences of my life," the surgeon writes. "General Bridoux, in command of our cavalry corps, died in my arms. I have seen many deaths in 20 years, but I am convinced that no noble a soul as that of General Bridoux has rarely animated a mortal.

"The battle was raging in a thick fog, and in order to better watch the operations the General and his staff were approaching the lines in their automobiles. Coming into a clearing the party sustained a heavy musketry fire from a party of Germans concealed 50 yards away in a thicket. Two chauffeurs and two ordnance officers were killed outright and General Bridoux fell back in his seat with his hand to his breast. A bullet had pierced a lung.

"We carried him into a log hut in the thicket. 'I suffer,' he exclaimed. 'I am about to die for my country. Don't forget that our role is to advance, always advance, and that we should do all the harm possible to the invaders who seek to annihilate our beautiful France. I have confidence in the final victory, and I regret to have contributed so little to it. 'I die joyfully for my country,' he resumed after a paroxysm. 'Tell the cavalry corps that the sacrifice of my life should serve as an example.'

"Another paroxysm, another lucid interval and the General expired with these words on his lips: 'I die—I am happy—my country will triumph!'

Company Warning.

It is notified that, at the expiration of three months, the White Cross Steamship Company, Limited, will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the Register and the company will be dissolved.

The Theatre Royal.

By kind permission of the officers of the regiment, the band of the 74th Pannjab, under the patron of Bandmaster Christian, has been engaged for Messrs. Charles Howitt and Phillips's theatrical season, commencing at the Theatre Royal to-night.

Indians Leaving Colony.

It is notified that all Indians desiring to leave the Colony must obtain permits at the Central Police Station and should apply at least 24 hours before the time of intended departure. Such applications must be made personally between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m. daily. The following particulars will be required:—Name, age, father's name, caste, village, district, height, occupation, name of steamer or train by which applicant wishes to leave.

who were born in America, grow up normal American citizens for all practical purposes. Their loyalty is to the Stars and Stripes and their feeling for the land of their parents is comparatively weak.

"What is called the German vote is in some few cities a force to be reckoned with; but when those who lead it try to use it as a means of applying political pressure in such a case as this, native Americans resent such an attempt, for with them it is a fundamental principle that a citizen must have no loyalty save to the United States, and the great bulk even of hyphenated German-Americans would refuse to respond.

NOTICES.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

ORGAN RECITAL

(Last of the present series.)

MONDAY NEXT.

at 5.30 p.m.

LECTURE IN AID OF THE PRINCE OF WALES FUND.

Sir Charles Eliot, K.C.M.G., has kindly consented to deliver a Lecture, in aid of the above Fund, entitled "The Eastern Theatre of the War; some recollections of an ex-diplomatist," at St. Andrew's Hall, City Hall, on Friday, the 16th April, at 5.15 p.m.

His Excellency The Governor will take the Chair.

Tickets, price one dollar, may be obtained from Messrs. Moutrie & Co.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Provost Marshal, Head Quarters Offices, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height, complexion and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes to the Provost Marshal at Head Quarters Offices between the hours of 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. and 2 to 4 p.m. daily.

KONGMOON DISTRICT.

LOCAL NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 13.

Lizher "Ruth" & S.S. "Shiu On" raised.

Referring to Kongmoon Local Notice to Mariners No. 17, dated 20th January, 1915, notice is hereby given that the British S.S. "Shiu On" and the Standard Oil Co.'s lighter "Ruth" have been raised and removed from the Kongmoon District.

G. WITTSACK,
Harbour Master.

Approved:
FRANK SMITH,
Commissioner of Customs,
Custom House.
Kongmoon, April 3rd, 1915.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that in respect of all Season Tickets available for three months issued on and after 1st May next the respective prices will be as follows:

Gentlemen\$36.00
Ladies\$18.00
Children\$12.00
and that the price of servants' punch tickets available for 20 rides will be \$1.20.

Season tickets expiring in April can be extended to April 30th on same terms pro rata as now in force but no three monthly Season Tickets and no annual tickets will be issued in April.

Notice is further given that on and after 1st May next daily return tickets and Annual tickets will be abolished.

By order of the Directors,
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1915.

Don't forget after the Show upper, and Light Refreshments
ALEXANDRA CAFE,
Open Till Midnight

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY

MESSRS. CHARLES HOWITT & A. PHILLIPS

WITH THEIR POWERFUL COMPANY WILL PRESENT THE
LATEST AND GREATEST OF LONDON SUCCESSES.

Commencing 10th April.

Saturday	The Play that ran for 697 Nights at the Royalty Theatre, London, "MILESTONES"
10th April	
Monday	THE CHARMING COMEDY "Mrs. DOT" (Somerset Maugham).
12th April	
Tuesday	Direct from Wyndham's Theatre, London, "DIPLOMACY"
13th April	
Wednesday	The World Famous Farical Comedy "WHEN KNIGHTS WERE BOLD"
14th April	
Thursday	The Delightful Crabsman Drama "RAFFLES" (Title Role—Charles Howitt).
15th April	
Friday	The Delightful Play "NOBODY'S DAUGHTER"
16th April	
Saturday	The Screaming Farical Comedy "WHAT THE BUTLER SAW" By Judge Parry.
17th April	

Prices \$3.00, 2.00 and 1.00.

Commencing at 9.15 p.m. Sharp.

Booking at Moutrie's.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

FRIDAY, 9th April, 1915.

The Magnificent Picture

in 3 Series of 18,000 Feet,

each Series of 6 Parts

"WHAT HAPPENED TO MARY."

1st Part

For two Nights only.

2nd Part

of Pathe's Great Picture

"ON THE OCEAN BATTLEFIELDS."

A Great Success in Cinematograph.

New Comic & Historical Pictures.

BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

Commencing Saturday, 10th April.

"THE SEWER"

in 2 Parts—Length 3,000 Feet.

"LIFE IN THE BOTTOM OF THE SEA"

in 3 Parts—Length 5,000 Feet.

also

COMIC PICTURES,—etc.

9.15 Every Evening.

ORCHESTRA in attendance.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT Company, Limited.

The Twenty-Sixth Ordinary Annual Meeting of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, St. George's Buildings, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on Saturday, the 10th day of April, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon for the purpose of receiving a statement of Account and the report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1914 and declaring a Dividend.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be Closed from Thursday, 1st April to Saturday, 10th April, 1915, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.

The Thirty-Fourth Ordinary Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the General Managers at 12 noon on Monday, 12th April, to receive a Statement of the Company's Accounts to 31st December, 1914, and the Report of the General Managers.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 30th instant, to the 12th proximo, both days inclusive.

JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 24th March, 1915.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK Co., Ltd.

The share certificates Nos. 2410/2411 for 10 and 25 shares respectively, numbered 12739/12748 and 35858/35882 inclusive, standing in the register in the joint names of George Andrew Hastings and John Barham Carlisle, solicitors, Liverpool and Birmingham, having been lost or destroyed.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said certificates be produced at the office of the Company Queen's Buildings, Victoria (Hongkong, before the 24th April, 1915, new certificates for the said shares will be issued and the old certificates will thereon be held by the Company as null and void.

GEO. A. CALDWELL,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 24th March 1915.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL
PILLS

A French Remedy for all irregularities. Thousands of women always keep a box of Martin's in their drawers, and it is the best of all remedies for all irregularities of the system. It is a most delicate and powerful medicine, and it is the only one that can be taken without any harm to the system. It is the only one that can be taken without any harm to the system. It is the only one that can be taken without any harm to the system.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL
PILLS

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, March 12, 1915.
BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef Sirloin—Mei Lung Pa	lb. 10
" Prime Cut—	" 21
" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	" 19
" Roast—Shiu	" 19
" Breast—Ngau Lam	" 17
" Soup—Tong Yuk	" 15
" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	" 20
" do.—Sirloin—Ngau Lau	" 30
" Sausages—Ngau Cheung	" 24
Bullock's Brains—No	per set 10
" Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li	each 50
" corned—Ham Ngau Li	" 60
" Head—Ngau Tau	" \$1.00
" Heart—Ngau Sam	lb. 14
" Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin	" 20
" Feet—Ngau Keuk	each 11
" Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	" 11
" Tail—Ngau Mei	" 18
" Liver—Ngau Kon	lb. 13
" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	" 6
Calves' Head & Feet—Ngau-tai-tau-keuk	set \$1.00
Mutton Chop—Yeung Pei Kwat	lb. 25
" Leg—Yeung Poi	" 25
" Shoulder—Yeung Shau	" 24
" Saddle—	" 27
Pigs Chittlings—Chu Chong	" 27
" Brains—Chu No	per set 24
" Feet—Chu Keuk	lb. 13
" Fry—Chu Chap	" 15
" Head—Chu Tau	" 16
" Heart—Chu Sam	each 11
" Kidneys—Chu Yiu	" 18
" Liver—Chu Kon	lb. 28
" Pork Chop—Chu Fai Kwat	" 24
" Corned—Ham Chu Yuk	" 28
" Leg—Chu Poi	" 28
" Fat or Lard—Chu Yau	" 20
Sheeps' Head and Feet—Yeung Tau Keuk	set 60
" Heart—Yeung Sam	each 8
" Kidneys—Yeung Yiu	" 12
" Liver—Yeung Kon	lb. 26
Sucking Pigs, to order—Chu Tsai	" 22
Suet, Beef—Shang Ngau Yau	" 20
" Mutton—Shang Yeung Yau	" 26
Veal—Ngau Tsai Yuk	" 19
" Sausages—Ngau Tsai Cheung	" 20
Lard—Chu Yau	" 20

POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Tsai	lb. 35
Capons, Large, Small—Sin Kai	" 34
Ducks—Ap	" 32
Doves—Pan Kau	" 18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz 20
" (fresh) —	" 30
Fowls, Canton—Kai	lb. 42
" Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	" 30
Geese—Ngo	" 24
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	each 28
" Hoikow—Hoi How Pak Kap	" 25
Snipe—Sha Tsui	each 22
Turkeys, Cook—Fo Kai Kung	lb. 60
" Hen—Na	" 45
Pheasant—Shan Kai	" 75
Quail—Om Chun	" 25
Partridges—Che Ku	" 65

FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yu	lb. 18
Bream—Pin Yu	" 18
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	" 15
Carp—Li Yu	" 20
Catfish—Chik Yu	" 12
Codfish—Mun Yu	" 14
Cray—Hoi	" 26
Ci (de) Fish—Muk Yu	" 16
Doi—Sha Mang Yu	" 12
Doi—Nong Mei Lap	" 13
Dog Fish—Tit To Sha	" 10
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man	" 13
" Fresh water—Tam Sui Yu	" 18
Eels, Yellow—Wong Sin	" 32
Frogs—Tin Kai	" 33
Garoupa—Shok Pan	" 40
Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yu	" 16
Herrings—Tao Pak	" 20
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	" 20
Labrus—Wong Ka Yu	" 18
Loach—Wu Yu	" 26
Lobsters—Lung Ha	" 28
Mackerel—Chi Yu	" 20
Monk Fish—Mong Yu	" 32
Mullet—Chai Yu	" 16
Oysters—Shang Ho	" 22
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	" 12
Perch—Tau Lo	" 18
Pike—Fa Pan Fong	" 16
Plaice—Pan Yu	" 15
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong	" 28
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	" 28
Prawns—Ming Ha	" 38
Ray—Fai Pa Sha	" 10
Rock Fish—Shok Kau Kung	" 15
Rosoh—Chan Yu	" 12
Salmon—Ma Yau	" 30
Shark—Sha Yu	" 7
Skate—Po Yu	" 8
Shrimps—Ho	" 25
Snapper—Lap Yu	" 28
Soles—Fai Sha Yu	" 26
Tench—Wan Yu	" 16
Turbot—Oho Yu	" 18
Turtles, small, fresh water—Kau Yu	" 60

FRUITS.

Almonds—Bang Yan	lb. 35
Apples—(California)—Kam Shan Ping Kho	" 18
" (Chafoo)—Tin Chun Ping Kho	" 18

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Bananas, fragrant, Canton—San Shing Heung Chiu lb.	3
" (brides), Macao—San Heung Chiu	" 3
Chestnuts, Chinese—Fong Lut	" 12
Carambola—Yeung To	" 12
Coconuts—Ye Tso	each 12
Grapes—Po Tai Tsz	lb. 30
Lemons, China—Ling Mung	" 8
" America—Kam Shan Ling Mung	" 10
Lichees Dried—Lai Chi, small Stone	lb. 28
" Fresh	" 5
Oranges, (Canton)—Shan-shang Tim Ching	" 8
" Sweet	" 5
Pears, (American)—Kiu San Shoot Lay	" 10
" (Canton), Cook—Sha Li	" 10
Peanuts—Fa Shang	" 10
Plantain—Tai Chiu	" 10
Plums—Swatow, Hung Lai	" 10
Pumelo, Siam—Chim Lo Yau	each 14
" Shanghai—Lo Kwat	" 14
Walnuts—Hop To	lb. 15
" Green—Sang Hop Tao	" 15
Water Melon—(Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa	each 1

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Ah Chi	lb. 8	丁
Beans, (French), Macao—Oh Moou Pin Tau	" 8	澳門
" (French) Shanghai—Sheung Hai Pin	" 8	
" Sprout—Ah Choi	" 8	厘
" Long—Tau Kok	" 10	通粉
Best Root—Hung Choi Tau	each 6	通青
Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa	" 8	紅頭菜
Brinjals, Green—Ching Yuen Kwa	" 8	青瓜
" Red—Hung Ke	" 8	青瓜
Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Ka Tsoi	lb. 10	紅菜
Cabbage, Shanghai—Ye Tsoi	" 14	芥菜
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kau Shan	" 8	海菜
Carrots—Kam Shan	lb. 6	金菜
Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Tsoi	" 25	皮芥
Chillies Dried—Kon Lap Chiu	" 8	乾辣椒
" Red—Hung Fa Chiu	" 10	紅花
" Green—Ching Lap Chiu	" 10	青綠
Curry Stuff, English—Ka Li Chu Liu	" 10	茄菜
Cucumbers—Ching Kwa	each 2	青瓜
Garlic—Sun Tau	lb. 8	蒜頭
Ginger, young—Sun Tse Keung	" 6	新子
" old—Lo Keung	" 9	老
Horse Radish, Shanghai—Lik Kan	" 12	力根
Indian Corn—Buk Mai	each 1	山芋
Lettuce—Yeung Shang Tsoi	" 10	生菜
Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai	" 10	栗
" Mandarin—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	" 10	栗
Mushrooms, Fresh—Shang Cho Ko	" 10	菇
Musk Melon, Amer.—Kam-san Hong Kwa	" 10	山
Okros—	" 10	山
Onions Bombay—Yeung Chong Tau	" 8	蔥頭
" Green—Shang Chong	" 8	上生蔥
" Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Chong Tau	" 7	上生蔥
Parsley—Kun Tsoi	lb. 8	中芥
Green Peas—Ching Tau	lb. 8	青豆
Potatoes, Sweet—Pan Shu	" 10	甜薯仔
" Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Shu Tsz	" 10	薯仔
Japan—Yut Pan Shu Tsz	" 8	日本
" American—Fa Chi Shu Tsz	" 8	花旗
Foochow—Foo-ohow Shu Tsz	" 10	福州
Pumpkin—Tong Kwa	" 3	冬瓜
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tsz	" 5	紅頭
Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tai Wong	" 10	大紅
Sage—Tsz So	" 10	紫蘇
Shallots—Kon Chung Tau	" 8	蒜
Spinach—Yin Tsz	" 5	菠菜
Tomatoes—Tan Ke	" 6	茄
Taroos—Wu Tau	" 6	芋
Turnips Punt, (Long)—Lo Pak	" 4	菜
" English—Yeung Lo Pak	" 4	菜
Vegetable Marrow—Chit Kwa	" 4	瓜
" (American)—Ka—san chi	" 10	瓜
Water Cress—Sai Yeung Tsz	" 12	碎碎菜
" Lily root—Lin Ngau	" 6	蓮
Yams—Ts Shu	" 6	大薯
" English—Yeung Kan Choi	" 10	芋仔草



THE MODERN HIGH-POWER GERMICIDE A TRIUMPH OF CONCENTRATION.

TRY IT
IN
YOUR BATH.



DESTROYS THE GERMS OF DISEASE

ONE GALLON
MAKES
400 GALLONS
EFFECTIVE
DISINFECTING FLUID.

"IZAL" DESTROYS THE PLAGUE GERM.

IF YOU HAVE DIFFICULTY
IN OBTAINING SUPPLIES
FROM YOUR CHEMISTS,
APPLY TO THE
WHOLESALE AGENTS.

Newton, Chambers & Co., Ltd., have been
honoured by His Majesty King George
with the Royal Warrant of appointment
as Manufacturers of Disinfectants to
His Majesty.

IZAL

"IN IZAL THEY HAD PUT IN THEIR HANDS A WORTHY AND FORMIDABLE WEAPON FOR BATTLING AGAINST
THE BACILLUS."—SIR JAS. ORINGTON-BROWNE, F.R.S.
WHOLESALE AGENTS—

W. R. LOXLEY & CO.,
YORK BUILDINGS

DO NOT BE
PUT OFF WITH
SUBSTITUTES.

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S.—SELLERS SA.—SALES B.—BUYERS N.—NOMINAL

STOCK.	To-day's Closing Prices	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1914. Highest	1914. Lowest	1915. Highest	1915. Lowest	Last Dividend and Date
Banks.									
H'kong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	\$800 s. £76/-	150,000	\$125	all	855 July	700 Oct.	800	800	£2. 3/- & 5/- bonus at ex 1/9/14 equal to \$27.27 for 1/2 year ending 31/12/14
Marine Insurances.									
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	360 b.	10,000	\$250	50	350 Dec.	305 Oct.	360	360	Final of \$3 a/c 1912. Interim of \$18 a/c 1913.
North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	175 b.	10,000	\$15	25	145 May	133 Jan.	175	175	Final of 12 1/2 p.c. making 25 p.c. for 1913
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd.	\$905 sa.	12,400	\$250	100	847 1/2 April	700 Oct.	\$910	\$900	Final of \$20 making \$50 for 1912 and Interim of \$30 for 1913
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	\$224 ex div.	12,000	\$100	60	210 April	192 1/2 Jan.	242 1/2	224	Final of \$15 mak. \$18 for 1913 & Int. of \$3 for 1914
Fire Insurances.									
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$130 sa. s.	20,000	\$100	20	160 July	140 Oct.	133	130	\$3 for 1913
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$373 b.	9,000	\$250	60	395 Feb.	368 April	373	373	\$27 for 1913
Shipping.									
China & Manila S.S. Co., Ltd.	\$514 sa.	30,000	\$25	all	19 Jan.	5 1/2 Dec.	5 1/2	5 1/2	\$1 for 1906
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	\$35 sa.	20,000	\$50	all	36 Mar.	27 1/2 Nov.	36	35	\$3 for year ending 30/6/14
Hongkong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd.	\$22 1/2 sa.	80,000	\$15	all	29 1/4 Jan.	22 Dec.	22 1/2	22	Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts. for year ending 31/12/14
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	\$93 b.	60,000	\$5	all	79 Jan.	50 Sept.	93	90	Final of 3% making 6% on preferred shares & 5% on deferred shares for year 1913
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	\$91/6 s.	3,797,610	\$1	all	106/- Feb.	70/- Sept.	91/6	91/6	Interim of 1/- a/c 1914 O. No. 25
Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	\$36 s.	40,000	\$10	all	9 Mar.	40 Nov.	36	36	\$1.70 per share and bonus of 30 cents per share for year ending 30/4/14
Refineries.									
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	\$112 sa.	20,000	\$100	all	96 1/2 Feb.	70 Nov.	112	108	\$3 for 1912
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	\$28 sa.	7,000	\$100	all	31 Jan.	17 Dec.	28	28	\$3 for 1913
Mining.									
Kailan Mining Adm'n'tion.	35/- sa.	1,000,000	\$1	all	41/- Feb.	33/6 Dec.	35/-	35/-	Final of 5% Coupon No. 4. making 10% for year ending 30/6/14
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	\$4 sa.	200,000	\$1	all	3/10 Jan.	1/90 Nov.	4 1/2	4 1/2	1/2 for 1909
Tronoh Mines Ltd.	32/6 sa.	160,000	\$1	all	39/- Feb.	19/6 Nov.	32/6	32/6	1/- mak. 7/6 a/c. 1913
Docks, Wharves and Godowns &c.									
H'kong & R.W. & G. Co., Ltd.	\$66 b.	50,000	\$50	all	89 Jan.	73 Nov.	66	65	\$3.50 for year 1914
H'kong & W'poo D. Co., Ltd.	\$57 b.	50,000	\$50	all	77 Jan.	53 Oct.	57	55	\$3 dividend for year 1914
Shanghai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	\$53 b.	55,700	\$100	all	60 July	50 Dec.	53	52	Tls. 5 for 1913
Shai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd.	\$86 b.	35,000	\$100	all	109 Jan.	82 1/2 Dec.	86	86	Tls. 5 for 1914
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.									
Anglo French Lands	\$94 sa.	13,000	\$100	t.100	—	—	14	94	Tls. 6 1/4 for year ending 29.2.14
H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd.	\$118 sa.	20,000	\$50	50	128 July	120 Dec.	118	118	\$2.50 for half year ending 31/12/14
H'kong Land Investment Co.	\$110 sa.	50,000	\$100	all	117 1/2 July	98 Nov.	110	110	\$3 for year ending 31/12/14
H'phray Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	\$63 sa.	150,000	\$10	all	91 1/4 Jan.	7 Nov.	63	63	45 cents for year 1914
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ltd.	\$40 b.	6,000	\$50	30	45 1/2 Jan.	44 Feb.	42	40	\$3 for 1914
Shanghai Lands	\$101 sa.	78,000	\$50	all	98 Dec.	89 Oct.	101	97	Final of 6 p.c. making 12 p.c. for 1914
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	\$68 1/2 sa.	12,500	\$50	all	73 June	66 Feb.	68 1/2	68 1/2	\$2.25 for half year ending 31.12.14
H'kong Central Estates	\$95 b.	10,000	\$100	all	—	—	95	95	\$4.09 for 7 months ending 31.12.14
Cotton Mills.									
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	t.135 b.	20,000	\$50	all	138 July	125 May	135	134	Tls. 12 for year ending 31/10/14
Hongkong Cotton Co., Ltd.	\$63 b.	125,000	\$10	all	83 1/2 Mar.	7 June	63 1/2	63 1/2	50 cents 31/7/08
Kung Yik	\$12 1/2 b.	75,000	\$10	all	14 1/2 Jan.	11 Mar.	12 1/2	12 1/2	Tls. 1.20 for year ending 30/11/14
Laou Kung Mow	\$4 b.	3,700	\$100	all	110 Feb.	70 May	85	84	Tls. 12 for 1913
Shanghai Cottons	\$87 b.	40,000	\$50	all	135 Feb.	70 Nov.	86	84	Div. Tls. 6. Bonus Tls. 4. Extra Bonus Tls. 1, year end 30/6/14
Miscellaneous.									
China Borneo Company, Ltd.	\$11 1/2 sa.	60,000	\$10	all	12 May	10 Dec.	11 1/2	11	\$1.20 for 1913
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	\$4 b.	50,000	\$5	all	4/90 July	4 April	4	3/90	6% for year ending 28.2.06
Do. (Spec. shares)	\$4 b.	50,000	\$1	all	—	—	—	—	70 cts. for 1914
China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ltd.	7 1/2 b.	125,000	\$10	all	9 Jan.	7 Nov.	7 1/2	7 1/2	\$1.50 for year ending 31/7/14
Baird Farm Company, Ltd.	\$34 b.	40,000	\$5	all	39 June	35 Aug.	34	34	40 cts. for 1911
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	\$40 b.	400,000	\$10	all	6/90 Jan.	5 Dec.	7/10	7	\$1.80 per share for 1913
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	\$40 b.	60,000	\$10	all	49 Jan.	36 Nov.	40	40	Interim \$2 1/2 a/c 1914
Hongkong Ice Company, Ltd.	\$190 b.	5,000	\$25	all	217 1/2 July	174 Dec.	190	190	Final of \$1 making \$2 for 1914
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	\$26 1/2 b.	60,000	\$10	all	25 June	22 Apr.	26 1/2	26 1/2	Final div. of 6d. making 7 1/2 p.c. for 1913
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	\$5 b.	\$25,000	5/-	all	13/- July	7/- Feb.	5/10	5	Interim of T. 1 making T. 2 a/c 1913
Langkats	t.36 1/2 b.	250,000	\$10	all	64 1/2 Mar.	28 Dec.	38	35	80 cts. on fully paid shares and 8 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.14
Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	\$10 b.	25,000	\$10	all	10 1/2 Jan.	9 1/2 June	10	10	None
Do. (New)	\$1 b.	50,000	\$10	all	93 cts. Jan.	75 cts. Dec.	1	1	\$1.50 for 1910.
Philippines Ld.	\$5 b.	75,000	\$10	all	—	—	5	5	None
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	\$5 b.	12,000	\$10	all	—	—	5	5	None
Societes des Pulpes et Papier	\$20 b.	13,200	\$50	all	—	—	20	20	None
teries du Tonkin	\$34 sa.	20,000	\$5	all	5/00 June	4 Nov.	3 1/2	3 1/2	35 cts. for year ending 31/5/14
Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	\$17 1/2 sa.	27,723	\$10	all	22 1/4 Feb.	17 Jan.	18	17 1/2	\$1.00, per share for year ending 31.12.14
Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	\$17 1/2 sa.	77,723	\$10	all	8 1/2 April	6/90 Dec.	7	7	70 cts. for 1913
Watson and Co., Ltd.	\$7 sa.	90,000	\$10	all	9 1/2 Jan.	6 1/2 Dec.	6 1/2	6 1/2	50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new shares for year ending 30.6.14
William Powell, Limited.	\$6 1/2 sa.	21,000	\$7	all	30 June	92 Dec.	29	29	\$1. Interim a/c year 31.8.14
S. O. Morning Post	\$29 b.	6,000	\$25	all	—	—	—	—	—

WRIGHT & HORNBY.

Share and General Brokers

6, Des Voeux Road Central. Tel. address, Rectitude.

CORRECTED TO NOON, APRIL 10, 1915.

THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATION.

SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby, in their share report dated April 9, state:—
Our market has been fairly active during the week under review and values in many instances show an improvement.
Bar Silver is quoted at 23.5/8 per oz. for ready.
Exchange on London opened to-day at 1/9 1/4 T.T.
Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have been placed at \$800, and there are further sellers at this figure.
Marine Insurances.—Cantons have sold at \$380, closing firm. North China are quoted from the North at Tls. 175—buyers, and Yangtze at \$212 ex. 73 buyers. Unions have advanced from \$805 to \$910 with sales at intermediate rates, closing steady at the latter figure.
Fire Insurances.—China Fires have sellers at \$130 and Hongkong Fires are firm with buyers at \$373.
Shipping.—China and Manilla are in request at \$5 1/4, after sales at the rate. Douglas have advanced to \$36, sales and buyers. Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats are firm with buyers at \$22.1/4. Indo Chinas advanced from \$90 to \$95, at which latter figure a few shares changed hands, but at the close the market is easier with sellers at \$93. Star Ferries are quiet with sellers at \$38. Shell Transports have sold at 91/- and 91 1/2, closing with sellers at 91/-.
Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves have sold at \$65 1/2 and \$66, closing with further buyers at \$66. Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have advanced from \$55 to \$57, with sales and buyers at the latter figure. Shanghai Docks are quoted from the North at Tls. 52 buyers, and Hongkong Wharves at Tls. 86 buyers.

EXCHANGE.

Selling.	Buying.
T/T 1/9 1/4	4 m/s. L/C 1/10 1/8
Demand 1/9 13/16	4 m/s. D.F. 1/10 1/8
30 d/s 1/8 1/2	6 m/s. L/C 1/10 1/8
60 d/s 1/9 15/16	30 d/s. Sney & M. 1/10 1/4
4 m/s. 1/10	30 d/s. San F'oo & N.Y. 1/8
T/T Shanghai 78	4 m/s. Marks Nom.
Private 30 d/s sight	4 m/s. Frances 24 1/2
T/T Singapore 77 7/8	6 m/s. Frances 24 1/2
T/T Japan 89 1/4	Gold Leaf per tael \$56.90
T/T India 136 1/2	Sovereign \$10.80 nom.
Demand India 136 1/2	Bar Silver ready 23 1/2
T/T Bombay 136 1/2	forward —
Demand Bombay 136 1/2	
T/T Calcutta 136 1/2	
Demand Calcutta 136 1/2	
Demand Manila 89 1/4	
T/T San F'oo & N.Y. 43 1/4	
Demand, New York 43 1/4	
T/T Java 110 1/2	
T/T Marks Nom.	
Demand Germany 230	
T/T France 230	
Demand Paris 230	
On Haiphong 7 1/4 prem.	
On Saigon 7	
On Bangkok 85	

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Discount per \$100.
Chinese, 20 cts. pieces \$15 1/4
Citizens 10
Hongkong, 20 cts. pieces 12 1/2
Hongkong, 10 12 1/2

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE:
60, Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE:
36, Bishopsgate, E.C.

BOMBAY, LONDON, CALCUTTA, MANILA, CANTON, PANAMA, CEBU, PEKING, COLON, SAN FRANCISCO, HANKOW, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, KOBE, YOKOHAMA.

CAPITAL PAID-UP: \$3,350,000.
RESERVE FUNDS: 4,060,000

(U.S. Gold) \$7,310,000
All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

N. S. MARSHALL, Manager.
Hongkong, 22nd Oct. 1914.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

Established 1880.
Authorized Capital Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital " 30,000,000
Reserve Fund " 19,600,000

Head Office.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches at: Antung-Hai, Hankow, Shanghai, Tientsin, Peking, etc.

Agencies at: Nagasaki, Osaka, Yokohama, etc.

Interest Allowed on Current Accounts.
Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

EISHI ONO, Manager.
Hongkong, 15th March, 1915.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

HEAD OFFICE.—LONDON.
Paid-up Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

Wm. DICKSON, Manager.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1912.

NOTICES.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up...\$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.
Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident System.
(Rates and Particulars on application.)
The Office of:
TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c.
Undertaken and Executed by:
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 19th March, 1903

Every description of Exchange business transacted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.
A. R. LINTON, Manager.

OPIUM QUOTATIONS.

Feb. 25

Malwa, New \$9.100 per p.

Malwa, Old 9.200

Patna, New 9.325 per oha.

Patna, Old 9.200

Benares, New 9.050

Benares, Old 8.950

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.

Cannot be beaten. If Equalled for Bread, Cakes, Confectionery and meals with Wines & Liquors

Refineries.—China Sugars have been in good demand and sales have taken place at various rates from \$108 to \$112 and equivalent prices for forward delivery; the market closes firm at the latter figure. Luzons are neglected at \$28 sellers.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Central Estates have advanced from \$95 to \$100 sales. Humphreys Estates have sold at \$80 and more shares could be placed at the rate. Shanghai Lands are quoted at Tls. 101 sales. Hongkong Lands are obtainable at \$110, West Point at \$68, and Hongkong Hotels at \$118. Kowloon Lands are steady at \$40, after sales.

Mining.—Raub have declined from \$4 1/2 to \$4 sellers. Kailan are steady at 35/-, Tronohs are obtainable at 32/6, Langkats during the early part of the week, rose from Tls. 25 to Tls. 33, with sales at various rates, but at the close the market is easier with sellers at Tls. 36.

Cotton Mills.—Hongkong Cottons are steady at \$63 1/4. The following quotations have been cabled to us from the North:—Ewo's, Tls. 134 buyers; Internationals, Tls. 80 nominal; Kung Yik, Tls. 12 1/2 nominal; Shanghai Cottons, Tls. 86 buyers; Laou Kung Mow Tls. 84 buyers; Miscellaneous.—Green Islands Cements are obtainable at \$7.10; Electrics at \$40; Hongkong Low Level Trams at \$5.10, after sales at \$4.00 and \$5.00; Peak Trams at \$10 1/2; Steam Laundries at \$3 1/2; and Wm. Powells at \$6.

There are buyers of China Borneos at \$11, China Providents at \$7.3/4, Dairy Farms at \$34, Ropes at \$26 and A. S. Watsons at \$7, after sales.

NOTICES.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIMB TABLE.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M.	11.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.	11.00 P.M. to 12.00 MIDNIGHT
Every 15 Min.	Every 15 Min.	Every 15 Min.	Every 15 Min.	Every 15 Min.	Every 15 Min.	Every 15 Min.	Every 15 Min.	Every 15 Min.	Every 15 Min.	Every 15 Min.	Every 15 Min.	Every 15 Min.	Every 15 Min.	Every 15 Min.	Every 15 Min.	Every 15 Min.

NIGHT CARS.

11.00 P.M. to 1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M.	5.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.	7.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M.	11.00 A.M. to 1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.	11.00 P.M. to 1.00 MIDNIGHT
Every 15 Min.	Every 15 Min.	Every 15 Min.	Every 15 Min.	Every 15 Min.	Every 15 Min.	Every 15 Min.	Every 15 Min.	Every 15 Min.	Every 15 Min.	Every 15 Min.	Every 15 Min.	Every 15 Min.

SUNDAYS.

7.45 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 12.00 MIDNIGHT	12.00 MIDNIGHT to 1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M.	5.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.	7.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M.	11.00 A.M. to 1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.	11.00 P.M. to 1.00 MIDNIGHT
Every 15 Min.	Every 15 Min.	Every 15 Min.	Every 15 Min.	Every 15 Min.	Every 15 Min.	Every 15 Min.	Every 15 Min.	Every 15 Min.	Every 15 Min.	Every 15 Min.	Every 15 Min.	Every 15 Min.	Every 15 Min.	Every 15 Min.	Every 15 Min.	Every 15 Min.	Every 15 Min.	Every 15 Min.	Every 15 Min.	Every 15 Min.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

NOTICES.

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE, HOTEL MANSIONS

(Lately occupied by KRUSE & Co.)

SOLE AGENTS
FOR THE WORLD-RENOWNED
IMPERIO DEL MUNDO CIGARS
AND
TH. VAFIADIS'

"CROWN PRINCE" AND OTHER CIGARETTES.
SUPPLIERS TO LEADING CLUBS & HOTELS.

STOCK OF
CIGARS, CIGARETTES & TOBACCO
to suit the taste of all SMOKERS:

Our Havana Cigars are specially stored in air-tight safes.
Importers of MELACHRINO and DIMETRINO'S Cigarettes.
Fresh Stock of ARDATH'S Virginia Cigarettes and Tobacco
Craven Mixture, Black Cat Mixture, and Grape Mixture, received
by every Mail.
Mail orders promptly and carefully executed.

GENUINE PAINTS MIXED READY FOR THE BRUSH.

IN HANDY POTS OF 7 LBS. NET.

STOCKED IN HONGKONG

in many shades. Tint Cards on application.

These Paints are especially suitable for up-country use,
for Bungalows, Hospitals, etc., etc.

No thinning with Oil or Turpentine required.

WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, LTD.
Alexandra Bldg. HONGKONG BRANCH. Tel. 763.

WE GUARANTEE

A PERFECT FIT.

DISS BROS.

No. 1, WYNDHAM ST.
(Flower St.)

Established 1900.

THE GENUINE ALL-BRITISH POLISH.

NUBIAN

LIQUID WATERPROOF
BLACKING



Self-Polishing
No Brushing required.

Also in CROWN for brown boots, shoes, etc.
Applied with sponge attached to back. Gives an instantaneous brill-
iant and elastic polish, which lasts a week wet or dry weather. Mud
can be washed off and polished again. Does not injure leather or
destroy the color of the shoe. NUBIAN MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., 2, LORIMER ST., LONDON, S.E., ENG.

NOTICE.

The Annual General Meeting
of the Hongkong Tennis League
will be held in the H. K. C. O.
Pavilion on Monday, April 12th,
at 5.15 p.m.

W. H. VIVEASH,
Hon. Secretary.

HIMROD'S

Gives Instant Relief
No matter what your respiratory
organs may be suffering from—whether
ASTHMA, INFLUENZA,
NASAL CATARRH, OR
ORDINARY COUGH.
—you will find in this famous remedy
a restorative power that is simply
unparalleled.

MADE FOR
Solely by
Solely by
Solely by

30 YEARS
of Clinical Test
the Country
INITIALLY

CURE FOR ASTHMA

LOTUS MOKHA

IS UNIFORMLY EXCELLENT.

Obtainable Everywhere.

RUTTONJEE & SON.

POST OFFICE.

NOTICE IS GIVEN THAT AL-
THOUGH EVERY POSSIBLE PRE-
CAUTION IS TAKEN TO SECURE
THE SAFETY OF ALL POSTAL PAC-
KETS WHILE IN THE CUSTODY OF
THE POST OFFICE THE POSTMAS-
TER GENERAL CANNOT GIVE COM-
PENSATION FOR ANY LOSS OR DA-
MAGE WHICH MAY BE DUE TO THE
ACT OF THE KING'S ENEMIES. UN-
TIL FURTHER NOTICE NO LETTERS,
BOXES, OR PARCELS FOR BELGIUM,
BRAZIL, CRETTE OR MONTENEGRO
AND NO LETTERS, BOXES OR PAR-
CELS FOR MALTA CAN BE ACCEPT-
ED FOR INSURANCE.

War risks are not covered by postal
registration or insurance.

THE PARCEL POST AND INSURED
LETTER SYSTEM TO BRAZIL IS SUS-
PENDED.

The services to Germany, Austria, and
their Colonies, and to the Ottoman Em-
pire are suspended as are also the Parcel
Post services to France & Tsingtau.

British Postal Orders are now on sale
at the Sai Yung Poon Branch Post Office.

The Public are advised to post early as
there is a danger of late posted correspon-
dence missing the mail owing to the con-
soreship.

The afternoon Mail for Canton will close
at the General Post Office at 6 p.m. No late
bag will be closed on board the steamer.

The Pillar Box formerly at the junction
of Kimberley and Nathan Roads has been
removed to the junction of Austin Avenue
and Kimberley Road.

Mails for Europe via Siberia are now be-
ing dispatched from Shanghai, on Tues-
days at Noon, and Wednesdays & Satur-
days at 9 p.m.

Tuesday's dispatch connects with the
Trans-Siberian weekly express at Har-
bin; the others connect with Post trains.

Until further notice Registered corres-
pondence for New Britain (formerly
known as German New Guinea), the Caro-
line Islands and Marshall Islands cannot
be accepted for transmission.

MAILS CLOSE TO-DAY

Amoy and Foochow—Per HAIMUN, 10th 2 p.m.

Philippine Is.—Per LOONGSANG, 10th 2 p.m.

Siberian Mail. Shanghai, and North China (Europe via Siberia)—Per MALTA, 10th April 2 p.m.

(Tientsin-Pukow Service Shanghai Br. P. O. Wednesday, 14th inst.)

Saigon—Per KUMCHOW, 10th 3 p.m.

Saigon—Per HANGSANG, 10th 3 p.m.

Shanghai, & N. China—Per KANSU, 10th 3 p.m.

Swatow, and Bangkok—Per CHUNG-KIANG, 10th, 4 p.m.

Straits, Ceylon, India via Bombay—Per IYO MARU, 10th 4 p.m.

Port, Coorbet—Per ESANG, 10th 4 p.m.

Siberian Mail. Shanghai and North China (Europe via Siberia)—Per CHENAN, 10th April 4 p.m.

(Tientsin-Pukow Service Shanghai Br. P. O. Thursday, 15th April.)

TO-MORROW.

Haiphong—Per DAIGI MARU, 11th April 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 12th April.

Straits, Ceylon, India via Bombay—Per DAIREN MARU, 12th 11 a.m.

Woh-hai-wei, and Tientsin—Per CHIP-SHING, 12th 4 p.m.

Japan via Moji—Per FOOKSANG, 12th April, 4 p.m.

TUESDAY, 13th April.

A. Can. Canadian & U. K. Mails. Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, United States, B. America & Canada via San Francisco and United Kingdom via Canada (Europe via Siberia)—Per TENYO MARU, 13th 11 a.m.

(Tientsin-Pukow Service Shanghai Br. P. O. Saturday 17th inst.)

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAI-YANG, 13th noon.

Manila—Per TEAN, 13th April 3 p.m.

Shanghai, & U. China—Per ANHUI 13th inst., 3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 14th April.

Swatow—Per HAIMUN, 14th Apr. noon.

Swatow—Per MAOCHING, 14th noon.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Keemun, Br., s.s. 5871, T. H. Collister, 10th inst.—Singapore, 5th inst. Gen.—B. & S.

Malta, Br., 3888, C. G. Smith, 9th inst.—Bombay, 23rd ult. Gen.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Kwella, Br., s.s. 1073, Mills, 10th inst.—Swatow, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

DEPARTED.

April 9.

Onsangu for Shanghai.
Hsing for London.
Toucar for New York via Hello.
Phemius for Liverpool via Singapore.
Oriental for Bombay via Singapore.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

April 9.

Wimbleton for Chihuahua.
Tungshing for Canton.
Takung for Shanghai via Swatow.
Devawongse for Saigon.
Kansu for Shanghai.

April 10.

Tungus for Bangkok via Swatow.
Anna for Bangkok.
Wahsing for Bangkok via Helkow.
Hokute Maru for Moji and Kobe.
Chenan for Shanghai.
Loongang for Manila.
Malta for Shanghai.
American for K. C. Wan via Macao.
Kumchow for Saigon.
Daigi Maru for Haiphong.
Kajio Maru for Tamsui via Swatow.
Chueking for Bangkok via Swatow.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED.

Per P. & O. s.s. Nagoya, from London March 20.—Mr D. Mayr, Mrs Hunter, Mr & Mrs A. H. Taylor and 2 children, Mr and Mrs Plesio and child, Mr S. Logan, Mr H. B. Phillips, Mr M. Murphy, Mr J. Rayner, Mr N. Kennedy, Mr M. Costello, Mr J. F. Cooke & party, Mr E. P. Post & Mr N. P. Johnson.

Per P. & O. s.s. Moellan, from London March 20.—Mr J. O. Oswald, Mr A. E. Mar- tin, Mr and Mrs F. O. Kelly, Miss Orr & Mr J. Hooper.

Per P. & O. s.s. Egypt, from London April 17.—Mr A. H. Compton and Mr J. Poulson.

Per N. Y. K. s.s. Fushimi Maru, from London March 13.—Miss Ducie, Miss Pettit, Mr and Mrs A. W. Horon and two children, Mrs Tucker, Mr Hall, Mr J. Muirhead, Mr G. Hall, Mr & Mrs Souda, de Macedo, Mrs Jos. ph and Mr Connolly.

Per N. Y. K. s.s. Hirano Maru, from London March 27.—Dr. W. Burke.

Per N. Y. K. s.s. Katori Maru, from London April 10.—Mr W. A. Sloan and Mr J. Sloan.

THURSDAY, 15th April.

Shanghai, North China, Japan via Moji, Victoria, B.C. and Seattle, United Kingdom via Canada, (Europe via Siberia) 15th April 11 a.m.

(Tientsin-Pukow Service Shanghai Br. P. O. Tuesday 20th inst.)

Tientsin—Per HUICHOW, 15th 11 a.m.

FRIDAY 16th April.

Swatow, Amoy, Formosa via Anping & Takao—Per SOSBU MARU, 16th April 9 a.m.

Philippine Islands, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and New Guinea via Thursday Is.—Per NIKKO MARU, 16th April 3 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAI-TAN, 16th inst. noon.

TUESDAY, 20th April.

Philippine Islands—Per CHINHUA, 20th 3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 21st April.

Timor, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand via Port Darwin, & New Guinea via Thursday Is.—Per EMPIRE, 21st April 10 a.m.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
Flonon Haddock, Kippers &c.
ALEXANDRA CAFE

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 9th at 11.45—No returns from Japanese stations.

Pressure has decreased moderately to considerably over China, Annam and Formosa; it has increased slightly over the Philippines.

The anticyclone is probably central to the south of Japan, and depressions cover N. China and Tongking.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.05 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.	Forecast.
1 Hongkong and Neighbourhood	S.E. to S.W. winds, moderate to fresh; cloudy, squally, rain.
2 Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.
9th April, a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind.	Weather.
Wootock	7a	29.88	34		nnw	0 c
Nemuro	6a					
Fukudate	"					
Tokio	"					
Kobe	"					
Nagasaki	"					
Kagima	"					
Oshima	"					
Naha	"					
Ishijima	"					
Shimonoseki	"					
Wahaiwei	"	29.86	46	84	ssw	5 boms
Shanghai	"	29.92	54		ssw	3 c
Quartz	"	29.93	55			5 cm
Sharp P.	7a	30.11	62	80		0 b
Amoy	6a	29.97	64	84	ne	1 c
Swatow	5a	30.04	57	91		0 c
Taihou	"	30.02	52			0 c
Taiwan	"	30.01	64		ene	2 b
Koshun	"	30.00	70		e	4 b
Phuquai	"	30.00	65		e	4 b
Canton	6a	29.92	64	95	e	2 or
Hkong	"	29.92	66	95	e	4 od
Gap Reck	"	29.93			se	4 c
Macao	9a					
Wuchow	"					
Peking	"					
Holow	"					
Phuquai	6a	29.80	70	100	ssw	6 of
Tientsin	"	29.87	72		ssw	4 b
O. St. J.	"	29.85	79		e	6 c
Amoy	"	29.97	72	92		0 b
Dagupan	"	29.91	75	79	e	2 b
Manila	"	29.93	72	58		0 b
Legaspi	"	29.93	79	85	ne	2 b
Tacloban	"	29.92	77	89	sw	1 c
Iloilo	"	29.88	79	100	n	4 b
Surigao	"	29.89	78	80	ssw	2 c
Luzon	"					

C. W. JEFFRIES, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, April 9.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

0 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous	Day	On date	On date
at 5 p.m.	at 6 a.m.	at 5 p.m.	at 6 a.m.
Barometer	30.08	29.98	29.94
Temperature	67	66	75
Humidity	73	95	88
Wind Direction	E	E	S
" Force	4	4	3
Weather	o	cd	o
Rain			
Highest open air temperature on the 6th	61		
Lowest	"	"	"
H.K. Observatory, 9th April.			
C. W. JEFFRIES, Director.			

TIDE TABLE.

5th Apr. to 11th Apr. 1915.					
Weeks	Day of Month	High Water	Low Water	High Water	Low Water
		Mean Time.	Mean Time.	Mean Time.	Mean Time.
1	5	5.54	4.0	5.55	3.55
	6	5.54	4.0	5.55	3.55
2	7	5.54	4.0	5.55	3.55
	8	5.54	4.0	5.55	3.55
3	9	5.54	4.0	5.55	3.55
	10	5.54	4.0	5.55	3.55
4	11	5.54	4.0	5.55	3.55
	12	5.54	4.0	5.55	3.55
5	13	5.54	4.0	5.55	3.55
	14	5.54	4.0	5.55	3.55
6	15	5.54	4.0	5.55	3.55
	16	5.54	4.0	5.55	3.55
7	17	5.54	4.0	5.55	3.55
	18	5.54	4.0	5.55	3.55
8	19	5.54	4.0	5.55	3.55
	20	5.54	4.0	5.55	3.55
9	21	5.54	4.0	5.55	3.55
	22	5.54	4.0	5.55	3.55
10	23	5.54	4.0	5.55	3.55
	24	5.54	4.0	5.55	3.55
11	25	5.54	4.0	5.55	3.55
	26	5.54	4.0	5.55	3.55
12	27	5.54	4.0	5.55	3.55
	28	5.54	4.0	5.55	3.55
13	29	5.54	4.0	5.55	3.55
	30	5.54	4.0	5.55	3.55
14	31	5.54	4.0	5.55	3.55
		5.54	4.0	5.55	3.55